SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 13, 1950

—Wilf Long

CHIEF OF THE POLLSTERS: *Wilf Sanders.* *See Page Ten.*

THEY KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING

See Page Ten

10¢

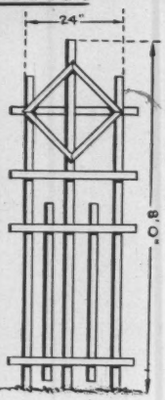
Facts About the Red Army Today · K. Frank Feldman
Rainbow on Your Finger · Gladys Stewart Hundevad
Five Years for Civilian Jets? · Herbert McManus

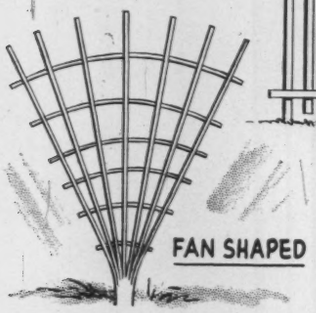
Around the Home ...

LET'S SAY IT WITH ROSES!

TRELLISES

MAIN UPRIGHTS 2" × 2" FOR STRENGTH. CROSS SLATS ½" × 1½" - ORDINARY LATH SATISFACTORY BEFORE PAINTING WHITE, PUT IN A FEW INCH-LENGTH STAPLES, TO WHICH ROSE CANES MAY BE TIED WITH STRING.



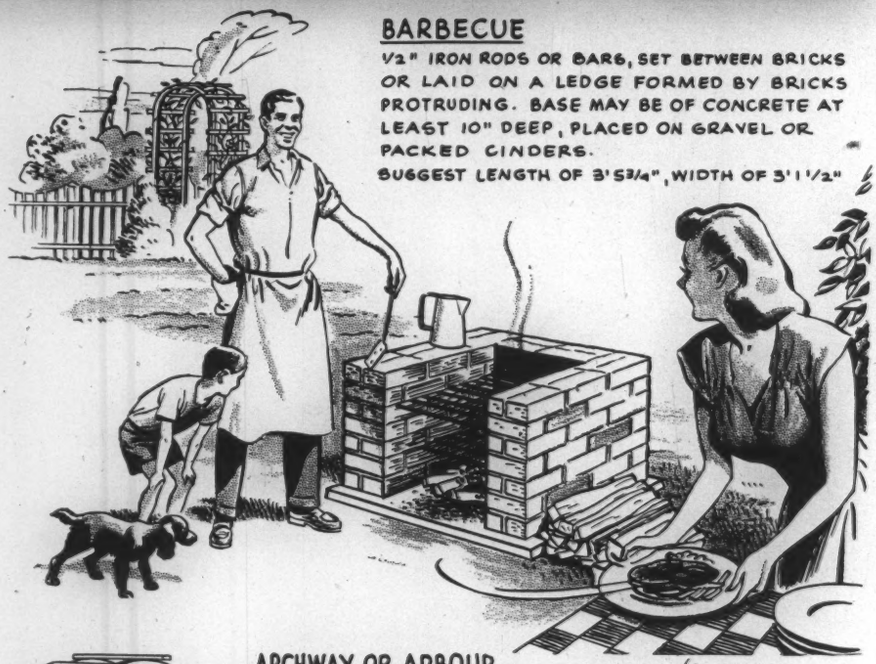


FAN SHAPED

MADE FROM 7-FOOT PIECE OF 2" × 4" PINE, DRESSED FOUR SIDES. CUTS MADE WITH CIRCULAR SAW TO WITHIN ONE FOOT OF BASE. NOT ALL FINISHING AT SAME POINT. BRACES NOTCHED TO LOCK INTO THE UPRIGHT PIECES. NAILS NOT REQUIRED.

BARBECUE

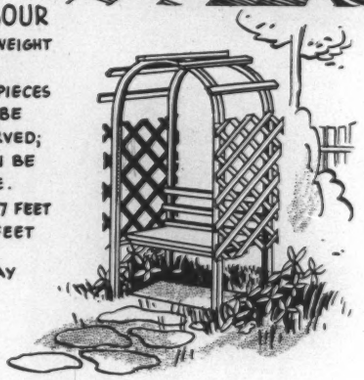
½" IRON RODS OR BARS, SET BETWEEN BRICKS OR LAID ON A LEDGE FORMED BY BRICKS PROTRUDING. BASE MAY BE OF CONCRETE AT LEAST 10" DEEP, PLACED ON GRAVEL OR PACKED CINDERS.
SUGGEST LENGTH OF 3'5 3/4", WIDTH OF 3'1 1/2"



USE AS ARCHWAY OVER PATH OR AT DOORWAY OR AS AN ARBOUR WITH SEAT....

ARCHWAY OR ARBOUR

UPRIGHTS - 2" × 4" FOR WEIGHT
SEAT SLATS - 1" × 4"
SIDE SLATS - LATH OR PIECES OF ½" × 2". TOP MAY BE CUT STRAIGHT OR CURVED; A WAGON WHEEL CAN BE USED TO ADVANTAGE.
HEIGHT - ABOUT 6½ OR 7 FEET
WIDTH AND DEPTH 3 FEET



TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

The rose — the universally popular flower — should be in every garden in at least one of its varied forms. Ramblers, pillar roses and climbers can be used to advantage on trellises or pergolas. Ideas for two trellises and two arbours are shown.

My teen-age daughter kept at me until I finally built a barbecue in a secluded corner of the garden — and I must admit its use has NOT been restricted to teenagers.

Am also building a brick incinerator. It should help keep debris about the place to a minimum.

• • • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas — write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

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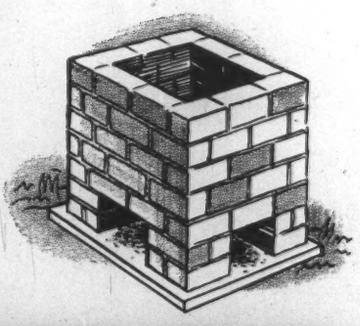

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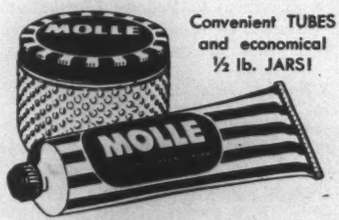

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Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 36 Whole No. 2981

CONTENTS

FEATURES

MAKING SENSE FROM MYSTERY ..... Michael Barkway 8
PACIFIC CHALLENGE ..... J. E. Parsons 9
THEY KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING ..... Gordon McCaffrey 10
FACTS ABOUT THE RED ARMY TODAY ..... K. Frank Feldman 11
RAINBOW ON YOUR FINGER ..... Gladys Stewart Hundevad 36
MERELY MISTAKEN IDENTITY ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 41
FIVE YEARS FOR CIVILIAN JETS? ..... Herbert McManus 42

DEPARTMENTS

Books 25
Business Angle 43
Business Front 42
Capital Comment 3
Education 32
Front Page 5
Films 14
Letters 18
Lighter Side 41
Music 29
National Round-Up 12
Ottawa View 2
People 19
Press 30
Radio 31
Sports 34
U.K. & Commonwealth 22
U.S. Affairs 23
World Affairs 16
World of Women 35

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Wilfrid Sanders, the 43-year-old director of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, enrolled at the University of Toronto in 1927 as a freshman in Philosophy and English and a reporter for *The Varsity*. He graduated as editor of the newspaper four years later. Always interested in public opinion, he has worked for the *Toronto Daily Star* (for two years in the Ottawa Press Gallery with SN's Wilfrid Eggleston), *The Financial Post* and *The Wall Street Journal*. He's been director of the CIPO since its founding in 1941. In the latest poll, his interviewers found that 76 per cent of the people have no favorite Canadian writer; 86 per cent no favorite Canadian artist; 64 per cent have no favorite Canadian musician. For more news on polling, see Page 10.—*Drawing by Wilf Long.*

Highlights: The National Research Council works to make life better and safer for Canadians; Michael Barkway tells you how on Page 8 . . . UBC, young but Canada's second largest university, is still expanding; see "Pacific Challenge," Page 9 . . . On Page 10 Gordon McCaffrey's "They Know What You're Thinking" tells about Canada's Gallup Pollsters . . . What is the present strength of the Red Army? See Page 11 article by London *Sunday Times* writer K. Frank Feldman . . . Gladys Hundevad tells the story on Page 36 of the piece of carbon that nature turns into a diamond . . . Britain's Rolls-Royce Company is getting ready for CJ Day—"Five Years for Civilian Jets?" by Herbert McManus on Page 42.

Preview: Next week SN will have a varied bill: "Pipe Vancouver the Gas—But How?" by Michael Barkway; "Kinsey Again: Leers or Cheers?" by Perry Hughes—on whether or not Canada should ban the forthcoming book by Dr. A. C. Kinsey; "Who's YOUR Dinner Date?" by Margaret Ness, in which a cross-section of Canadians name the persons they would most like to have dinner with.

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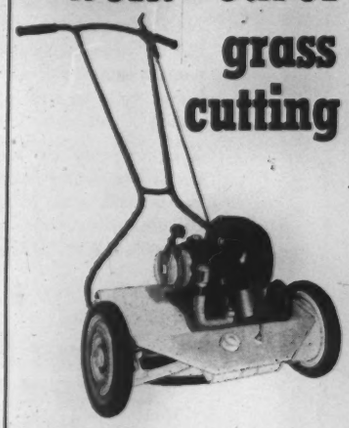

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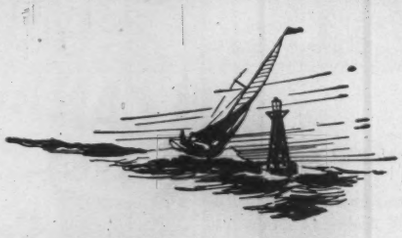

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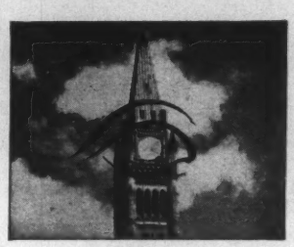

OTTAWA VIEW

HOME, SWEET HOME

A TOTAL of only 112 members of all parties showed up for a standing vote in the Commons the other day. Total membership is 262, but that includes the Speaker who doesn't vote and three seats that are vacant: Halifax, Annapolis-Kings and Montreal-Cartier. (By-elections are being held June 19.)

Day after day only a corporal's guard was holding down the ministerial benches. Party whips were burning up the telephone and telegraph lines to bring back members who had over-stayed their weekends at home.

What was ailing Parliament—a lack of controversial issues and a growing restlessness on the part of MP's to get home before the hot weather comes to Ottawa—can be cured only by early prorogation.

In few cities on the continent is there such intense and suffocating summer heat as in Canada's capital. But, in fairness to the city and its alert tourist promoters, it should be added that few centres of population are situated as close to so many hills, woods and lakes, where one can get instant and satisfying relief from the sweltery heat of the city.

DULL BUT IMPORTANT

THIS has been a dull session as recent sessions go. **PM St. Laurent** and **Opposition Leader Drew,** both new to their jobs last session, have settled down to routine. There have been no new scandals like the combine report case, and comparatively little controversy of any kind to ruffle the calm.

But it has been an important session for a number of reasons. To mention a couple: a closer scrutiny into Government spending, past and future; the shaping of new policy on old age security. There might be added Ottawa's recognition of financial responsibility in the Manitoba flood and the fires at Rimouski and Cabano.

PENSIONS

WITH the country and Parliament old-age-security conscious, the Government can't wait, as it no doubt planned, until next election time to overhaul the old age pension legislation. It realizes that political bugbear, the means test, must be done away with before another election rolls around. It's an important and costly move, and if it isn't handled to the satisfaction of the public generally it might cost the Government the next election.

So an all-party Parliamentary committee has been sitting these past weeks. And the Liberal members are particularly anxious to see some plan emerge that will have the unanimous support of their political opponents. If that comes about, the chances are the committee recommendations will be accepted with few if any alterations.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

THERE is no more monotonous work, usually unrewarded, than for ministers and private members to spend hours on end examining the thousands of items in the estimates. Nor for members in public accounts committee to go through expenditures with fine-tooth combs. But it is important, and this session the official Opposition party has been pursuing it with diligence and tenacity. The actual savings that result directly from this effort may be negligible; but the criticism will focus public attention on the high cost of government and may prove politically rewarding to the Drew forces.

FLOOD AND FIRE

AS FOR flood and fire relief, Ottawa is committed to a considerable expenditure in Manitoba and Quebec though it will be months before the total will be known. While the precedent for the Federal Government to pay the major cost of property damage in such disasters was firmly set some two years ago when the Fraser River in British Columbia overflowed its banks, there are some MP's who are wondering what all this may lead to.

The question is: When is a fire, flood or other disaster a "national emergency" and thereby eligible for federal aid? When it directly affects a large area? When it destroys a city or town? When the damage is beyond the financial resources of a province or a county or a municipality? Somebody may want to add to that, without being critical of Federal Government assistance to Manitoba and Quebec: When there are enough votes at stake?

A Policy

Certainly the hardship and suffering in these disasters go beyond provincial boundaries, but if Ottawa has no yardstick to apply and decides each case on its own merits, it will have some headaches in the future. A small community or section of a big one visited by storm or flood or fire may feel they have as much right to federal assistance as any other place.

EMPLOYMENT

THE employment picture was brighter, **Labor Minister Mitchell** reported in a period review this week. On May 18, 306,000 registered for work with National Employment Service, a decline of 81,000 in two weeks. Since supply of farm workers now about equals demand, the number of European DP's admitted for farm work will be reduced.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Post Mortem on Wheat Pact

IN POLITICAL life, as everywhere else, the chickens are always coming home to roost. This time it is the British wheat agreement, negotiated four years ago and now terminated.

In 1946, heading into the postwar years after the most convulsive era in the world's history, the Canadian Government more or less guaranteed the cereal food stocks of Great Britain for four years by a contract to deliver 600 million bushels of wheat. We protected Britain against excessive cost for the first two years, by promising to deliver at $1.55 a bushel. Britain, in turn, protected Canada against the spectre of a ruinous price decline (such as that of 1920) by undertaking to buy at least 140 million bushels in 1948-49 at a minimum price of $1.25; and a similar amount in 1949-50 at a minimum price of $1.

This agreement looked good four years ago, and I believe it is on record that all political parties approved of it. The Canadian wheat grower wanted insurance against the swift collapse such as followed World War I; and he got it. It was perfectly clear four years ago that for the first year, at least, Britain was going to get the bulk of her import wheat at a figure below the world price. But beyond that, all was obscure. In recognition of Canada's undertaking to supply 160 million bushels in each of 1946-47 and 1947-48 at $1.55—which might prove to be below the world price—it was expressly stipulated in the agreement that the U.K. would "have regard to" such a profitable bargain in its negotiations for a price for the following two years. As it turned out, instead of the minimum price of $1 per bushel stipulated in the agreement, the Canadian grower got double that, or $2 a bushel. But was that adequate compensation?

It Didn't Arrive

What nobody could have foreseen in 1946 was that the loudly-touted, much-heralded postwar price recession would never arrive. The price of wheat kept on rising, until in some parts of the world it was between $3 and $4. The Chicago price for long periods was a dollar or more a bushel above the $1.55 at which the Canadian farmer was selling his wheat to Britain. Looking back at it, many wheat farmers now think the four-year bargain was an improvident one. That Canada should help Britain out of her postwar troubles by reasonably cheap food seemed like a wise move, and indeed a recognition of the debt all free men owed to the island that withstood Hitler, but why should the farmer foot the bill?

In the debate in the House last week, the figure of $600 millions was bandied about as a rough figure of the loss by the Canadian wheat grower as a result of the 1946 contract. Presumably this is reached by averaging up, first, the "world price" over the four years; second, the sale price to Britain over the four years; and then calculating the effect of the difference on 600 million bushels of Canadian wheat. Instead of $1.55 we could have got $2.55 on the open market; instead of $2 we could have got $3.

Those "If's"

Arguments of this kind can go on indefinitely, because so much of a hypothetical nature is involved. What was the "world" price? What would have happened to that "world" price if Canada had turned loose on it an additional 600 million bushels of wheat?

And again, if Britain had had to pay $2.55 and $3 for Canadian wheat, would she not have used up most of her scarce Canadian dollars in that way and have had little or nothing left for Canadian bacon, newsprint, cheese, lumber, metals etc? And if so, what would the loss of those markets have cost the other Canadian producers?

The Canadian wheat-grower could have had the temporary loss made up to him by a guarantee of a premium price and a preferred market lasting for some years after the termination of the four year contract. But the Minister of Trade and Commerce has come back from London with something much less than that. He says "it is reasonable to assume that in 1950-51 the United Kingdom will purchase from Canada between 100 and 120 million bushels of wheat." The price will be somewhere between $1.54 and $1.98 per bushel.

Many western farmers believe they have a moral case for reimbursement, not against Britain, but against the Canadian taxpayer as a whole. They make this argument not on the ground that they did not find wheat raising profitable over the past four years, but that the sale of all their wheat on the open market would have yielded several hundred million dollars more than it did, and that any contribution to U.K.'s recovery should come from Canada as a whole.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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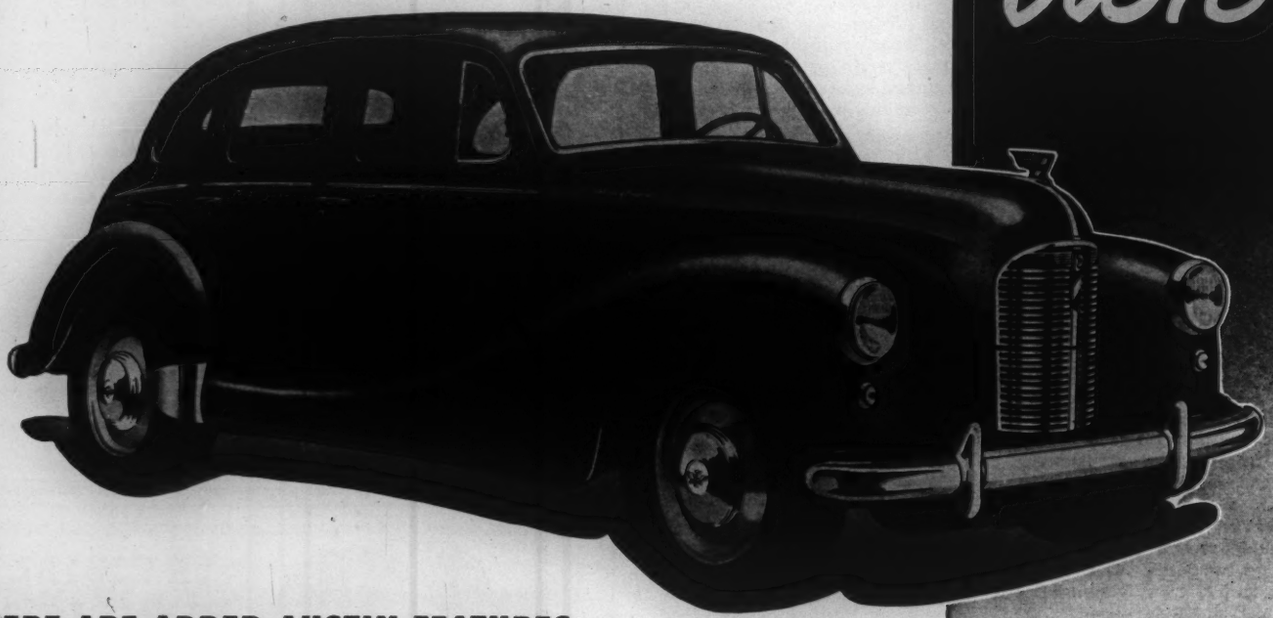

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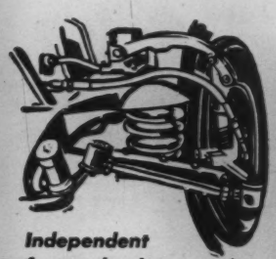

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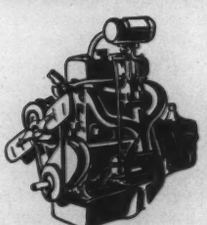

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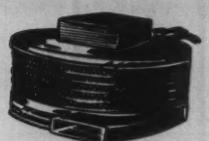
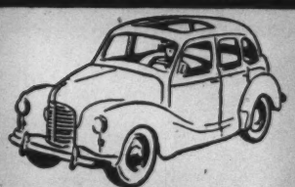


Heater and defroster standard



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THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO. (CANADA) LIMITED — TORONTO, ONTARIO

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 36 June 13, 1950

Northern Ireland

WE ARE well aware that it is the part of wisdom to abstain from all intervention in such disputes as those between the inhabitants of Ireland (in its own language called Eire) and the inhabitants of Northern Ireland. The trouble with disputes of this kind is that no holds are barred, and it is useless to refer to any Marquess of Queensberry rules.

In most of the discussion over the visit to Canada of Sir Basil Brooke, we think that from the point of view of civilized debating the friends of Northern Ireland rather had the edge over their opponents. But in one respect the friends of Ireland (Eire) were in the right. There was no ground for complaint in the fact that Sir Basil was not received in Canada with the same official state as Mr. Costello. Mr. Costello is the chief of the government of an absolute sovereign state — as absolutely sovereign as the United Kingdom or the United States. Sir Basil Brooke is the chief of a government exercising a portion of sovereign power within the area of, and under the control of, another and much superior sovereign authority.

The powers of the government of Northern Ireland are considerably less important than the powers of Minnesota or Manitoba, because the latter rest upon a constitutional division of powers which cannot be amended by the mere action of the superior authority, whereas the powers of Northern Ireland were granted by, and could be resumed by, the Parliament of the United Kingdom. This is no discredit to the majority element of Northern Ireland. It is the way they want things to be. They want to be citizens of the United Kingdom and at the same time to enjoy a certain amount of local self-government, precisely as the Scottish Covenanters of the present day desire the same sort of arrangement. But they cannot have it both ways. They cannot be citizens of the United Kingdom and at the same time have Northern Ireland treated as an independent sovereign power.

Gambling and Blessing

SOMEBODY in Yorkshire recently picked up a bronze disc which experts have identified as a gambling counter issued in Nuremberg about 1600. It bears a German inscription to the effect that "God's blessing makes rich." During most of the three centuries and a half since that time the general opinion in civilized countries has been less inclined to ascribe wealth gotten by gambling to God's blessing than to the operations of the devil who tempts men to sinful cupidity. We seem now to be getting back to something of the old attitude, and those eminently respectable institutions, the Lions Clubs, are busy urging citizens to gamble in the interests of charity, while quite a number of churches are equally busy urging them to do so in order that a percentage of the take may go to religion. The state meanwhile, while not actually persuading the public to bet on horses, gives them special facilities for doing so in places where it can appropriate its share by taxation.

Curiously, however, these various agencies for the promotion of gambling differ in their views about the proper motive. Many of the churches which operate Bingo games look askance at persons who patronize horse-racing. The state, while it facilitates horse-racing and tolerates religious Bingo, closes the mails to the Lions Clubs in spite of their generosity to the Manitoba flood victims, and to the Irish Sweepstakes in spite of their being the chief support of the Irish hospital system. The same police who preserve order at the race-tracks go out after sundown and raid the premises in which the Chinese play fan-tan, while carefully avoiding the clubs in which poker is played by the millionaires and those who mix with the millionaires.

The whole thing is very mystifying, and we sometimes wonder whether it would not be better to have all gambling, like all traffic in alcoholic beverages, operated by the state and subjected to such taxation as it will bear. That, incidentally, is a great deal of taxation. The man who buys a chance of winning $1000 does not seem to care in the least whether he pays the exact sum that his chance is worth by mathematical computation, or three or four times as much if that is the least that he can get the chance for. Nor is he at all concerned about what becomes of the overcharge. Anybody who thinks that the buyers of sweepstakes tickets are interested in the hospitals of Ireland has another think coming.

The Bar and the Communists

ONE of the most important judgements by Canadian courts on the subject of Communism is that which was delivered a few weeks ago by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in the case of Martin vs. the Law Society. All the members of the court were against granting Mr. Martin's appeal, and the decision of the Benchers that he should not be admitted to the practice of law was therefore confirmed.

It is a little difficult to tell whether some of the judges denied the appeal merely on the ground that the Benchers had a right to refuse to call Mr. Martin to the Bar (after properly considering his application), or on the ground that the reasons for which they refused were good and sufficient. Chief Justice Sloan reported that the reasons given by the Benchers "reflect the exercise of a proper discretion according to law;" his additional remark that he agreed with them does not seem to have been a ground for his decision. Mr. Justice O'Halloran filed a long and very interesting study of the psychology of Communism and the democratic doctrine of freedom. He dismissed the appeal "on the broad ground (although narrower grounds may be found) that a Marxist Communist cannot be a loyal Canadian citizen." Mr. Justice Robertson reached the same conclusion from a different angle, and concluded "that Communists' protestations of loyalty are not to be accepted." Mr. Justice Sidney Smith held that the Benchers had acted properly, and that they had a right to refuse Mr. Martin's application for the reasons which they gave; in a

MEANS TEST

most interesting paragraph he suggested that Communism, which includes advocating the overthrow of the government by force, is not a matter of politics but of conspiracy; though the evidence in the case would not be adequate to establish conspiracy in a court of law, "there is quite enough evidence on which an administrative body could reasonably hold that the Communist movement probably advocates the overthrow of government by force. The Benchers need go no further to justify their acts."

Mr. Justice Bird dealt chiefly with the contention that mere membership in a Communist party did not prove belief in the overthrow of government by force or inability to take the barristers' oath with good conscience. "In the light of developments" since 1945 he held that this contention could not be accepted, and that the findings of the Benchers disclosed a lawful and proper exercise of their responsibilities.

The decision appears to establish that there is no absolute right to be called to the Bar, that the Benchers have no obligation to the applicant except to give him a proper hearing and to decide for reasons arising out of that hearing, and that a Communist applicant's personal testimony that he does not advocate the overthrow of government by force is not necessarily to be accepted. These principles are applicable to the claims of admitted Communists for employment in a great many other fields beside the law. They seem to us to be reasonable and not unduly restrictive of political freedom.

Victoria's President

THERE is wisdom in the choice for President of Victoria University of an educationist who has had some experience in the West. The Rev. Dr. A. B. B. Moore has for four years been Principal of St. Andrew's College in Saskatoon, which under him has become one the the leading theological colleges in Western Canada. He has also had experience as pastor of an important church in Pennsylvania.

It is never any surprise to find that the appointee to a high educational post in Canada comes from the Maritime Provinces. It is more of a surprise to learn concerning Dr. Moore that he is the son of a Congregational minister, having been born in 1906 when that denomination still existed in this country. To the Victoria undergraduates he will probably be more richly recommended by the fact that he was a member of an Oxford hockey team which once played in international events in Switzerland.

It is to be hoped that the heavy executive duties of the head of a university will not wholly deprive the Canadian pulpit of one of its most brilliant preachers.

Tariff by Decree

THE removal of the right of appeal to the Tariff Board from arbitrary valuations for customs purposes by the Minister is defended in Parliament by the argument that such valuations are a part of Government policy, and that Government policy should not be interfered with by any other authority. The argument carries its own condemnation on the face of it.

The Government has no right to have a policy in regard to the tariff other than that for which it has secured the assent of Parliament. The Government by this argument is claiming the right to legislate on the tariff without bothering about Parliament at all. The act of making an arbitrary valuation on imported goods is precisely equivalent to the act of making an arbitrary tariff rate on those goods. Parliament enacts that the tariff on a certain article shall be 25 per cent. The

—© Karsh

VICTORIA'S *new President is Rev.A.B.B.Moore.*

Government by putting on an arbitrary valuation of three times the actual cost raises that figure to 75 per cent.

The Government was supposed to use this power only in cases where the goods were being sold in Canada at less than the price in the country of origin, or in other words were being "dumped." One of the functions of the Tariff Board was to restrict these arbitrary valuations to their proper limits. The Government now says it is entitled to put an arbitrary valuation on anything at any figure and nobody can say nay.

We can assure the Government that a very large part of the population of Canada, especially that part which is interested in imports because they are the only way in which many countries can make payment for our exports, is going to be very angry and we do not think the Government has any valid argument with which to disarm that anger.

The "Royal" Forces

WE HOPE that the last has been heard of the extraordinary proposal of W. C. Thomson, Liberal Member of Parliament for Ontario, that the word "Royal" be dropped from the official titles of two of Canada's defence forces. We have no objection to the abandonment of anything that can reasonably be taken as implying any subjection of a Canadian institution to anything outside of Canada. But the government of Canada is, by choice of Canadians, a "Royal" government, and the forces at the disposal of that government are "Royal" forces, the forces of the King of Canada, who employs them with the advice and consent of his Parliament, the Parliament of Canada.

If Mr. Thomson desires that Canada should cease to have a monarchical government he should say so. He will find friends in Quebec, mostly admirers of Mr. Duplessis, who will be glad to welcome him as a recruit to a movement which badly needs recruits. If he does not want to abolish the Crown in Canada he should not be so silly as to advocate the abolition of the words which refer to the Crown.

Socialist Economics

"GIVEN a condition of full employment and a will to take advantage of it, the trade unions could be powerful monopolists; indeed no one can know the limits of their economic power, because its full exercise is always in practice restrained by a number of factors—by state-enforced arbitration, by fears of the effects on employment and production, and by a tendency for one union to keep fairly well in step with another, in accordance with conceptions of fair wage relativities." Thus Professor G. D. H. Cole in "Socialist Economics" (Longmans Green, $2), a pocket-size, 150-page volume which is the best account yet obtainable of the way in which British Socialists want British Socialism to work.

Will it work that way? For example, will the "full exercise" of the enormous powers of the railway unions, the dockers' unions, the steel workers' unions, the coal miners' unions, always be "in practice restrained" by these factors? The tendency of unions to "keep in step" may mean merely that they will keep in step in increasing their demands upon the consumer; state-enforced arbitration is an unpleasant and unpopular exercise of authority; and "fears of the effects on employment" have not yet, on this continent, had the slightest visible effect on union policies. (The theatrical unions have come close to ruining the theatre as a self-maintaining institution, but have avoided damaging themselves too greatly by insisting that such employment as there is shall be distributed to three times as many full-time workers as are really needed.)

The essence of Cole Socialism is the concept that the individual has a claim on society for a minimum standard of living, "subject only to the acceptance of the social obligation to serve the community in return." It allows "adequate, but not more than adequate," incentives for effort and skill beyond the minimum. It allows also for "special claims" to income other than those resulting

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Bequest

A PROPERTY *of some three acres I bequeath*
To him who promises to guard my trees.
First there are pasture maples where beneath
An August density of green-layered leaf, at ease
In breathless rooms the Jersey cattle stare
Into infinity with vacant velvet eye;
Next a great butternut, new leased by a pair
Of orioles whose basket nest swings high
Above an insubstantial web of Queen Anne's lace.
Along a hill are elms, such elms as shade
Dreamers and brooding poets, or a face
Lovely with youth, of some unlettered country maid
Out of an English sonnet, shade wherein
I too have idled hours while the sun distilled
Amber and mint from ripening fields, and thin
And far in forests of long grass the crickets shrilled.

A dozen other trees there are whose care
Becomes that of the legatee; a willow
Whose mandarin robe is caught with dragonflies, a pear
Brittle with age, its knobby arms crooked low
Into the sorrel, and whose melting fruit the wasps devour
In arcades of mown hay. I would include the slight
Exotic locust trees, heavy with creamy flower,
And a sad, commemorative ash, by night
A cascade of black mystery, aloof, alone.
Lastly, guard well the north-east evergreens
That rear against the gale with branches blown
Like shaggy manes; their summer shadow leans
Across the indolent Augusts of my youth.
Friend, let us be brief, give me your hand:
To you who have perceived somewhat of truth
Somewhat of fancy in my terms, I will the land.

LENORE A. PRATT

from the incentive principle, but we suspect that these will be very limited and will ultimately disappear. Ownership of land and capital will not rank as claims, or will rank at a rapidly diminishing rate.

There is no doubt that this concept, in broad outline, is held by a great number of people in Britain who do not regard themselves as Socialists. How it came to be so prevalent is very ably described by Keith Hutchison in "The Decline and Fall of British Capitalism" (Saunders, $4.75), which holds that the second world war was "one war too many" for the capitalist system. The Tories will not, says Mr. Hutchison, attempt a counter-revolution. They may call their system "the Social Democratic State," but it will still be Socialist. Methods may be adapted to circumstances. Objectives will not change.

The Makers of Deans

THE Dean of Canterbury may not be one of the great minds of the present religious era, but it is quite likely that he is doing more to alter the relations between Church and State in England than anybody else. There has been for some time a good deal of resentment among Anglicans of the power exercised by the Government of the day in relation to church appointments. Generally speaking this power has been exercised with wisdom and with a due regard for the sensibilities of the Church of England itself. But it is now being remembered, with some bitterness, that the Dean of Canterbury was appointed by the Crown on the advice of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who may be supposed to have been influenced quite as much by Dr. Hewlett Johnson's leftist inclinations as by his theology or his administrative skill.

Neither theology nor administration can have occupied the Dean's mind very much in the last five years, for as *The Spectator* points out he has written three books on the merits of Sovietism and none on any religious subject, and has spent a great deal of his time doing a special kind of missionary work at a great distance from his cathedral.

Chopping-Bee Archives

THE Report of the Public Archives of Canada for 1949 (King's Printer, $1) is probably the last volume of that series (dating back to 1890) which will contain an appendix with catalogues of and guides to various portions of the nation's vast and fast-growing treasure of historic documents. It is proposed in future to issue these as separate pamphlets, subject by subject. Thus the Calendar of the Nova Scotia State Papers, which has been running for several years and is brought down to 1867 in this issue, would under the new system appear separately from the Report and probably in one volume, or at the most in two or three if the matter be very extensive.

Dr. Kaye Lamb, the Archivist, notes that it is an error to assume that the Archives are concerned only with the long ago, and that the gift by the late Right Hon. Ian Mackenzie's widow of her husband's official files, although they must remain under seal until 1975, is "particularly encouraging" as a valuable and highly appreciated precedent.

The list of the year's acquisitions is astonishingly large and varied. The chief new portrait acquisition is an oil of the first Marquis Townshend. Concerning the much-discussed "Duquesne de Menneville" presented by the Americana Corporation it is noted that while little has been discovered of its history it is clear that it derives in part from a likeness of his ancestor, the admiral, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

The Archivist likes to get portraits of anybody of some historical significance, and will gladly accept photographs of paintings if the originals are not available. He expresses particular satisfaction over a memento of old-time life, "the fine photograph of a chopping bee, the gift of Mrs. J. S. McGiffin."

Criticism on the Air

WE HAVE been intrigued for some time by the growing tendency of radio stations in Canada to broadcast criticisms of current books, plays and films. We are not going to suggest that they have not, nor even that they should not have, the right to broadcast such criticisms. We are going to suggest, however, that those who listen to these criticisms should bear in mind that at present they carry a great deal less weight of editorial authority than the corresponding criticisms in any printed periodical.

The difference lies mainly in the matter of editorial discipline. Critics in the responsible press enjoy a very free hand, or their criticisms would be of little value. But what they have to say remains on record on the printed page, and remains also in the memory of the regular reader, who soon acquires a pretty good idea of the attitudes and predilections of the critics whom he follows. The editorial management of a periodical is equally able, over a period of time, to detect and to check any tendencies to prejudice, favoritism or malice; and a good editorial management is well aware that such tendencies are detrimental to the paper's interests. The question of course is one of degree. Critics are human, and a certain amount of bias is inevitable, but it should not be excessive and it should not be motivated by malice.

We question greatly whether it is possible in broadcasting to enforce any corresponding degree of responsibility upon critics, and we question even whether the majority of station managements are concerned to do so. Much of the dramatic and musical criticism that we have heard over the air has seemed to us inept, inexperienced and totally lacking in that understanding of the nature of the art and the condition of the performance which are essential to sound judgment.

We were interested to find the radio columnist of a Toronto daily making this point about a Toronto radio critic of the theatre, concerning whom he remarked that "His comment is usually very violent and unkind." Our own feeling is that radio stations which run their own periods of criticism are under an obligation to their listeners to exercise a considerable degree of editorial supervision, and we doubt very much whether most of them are qualified to do so.

Much Ado

("The Bacon Society declares that the tomb recently opened in Westminster Abbey was not that of Edmund Spenser — into which all the great poets threw manuscripts of their poems at the time of his death — and it demands that the correct tomb be found and opened, with a view to proving that there was no writing Shakespeare." — News item.)

WHEN *scholars open Edmund Spenser's tomb*
And find that Shakespeare was a nom-de-plume
Concealing from the Elizabethan Age
Sir Francis Bacon's interest in the stage,
Which, known, would likely bring about the fall
From favor of the greatest bard of all,—

When the time comes that finally we know
The Swan was nothing better than a crow,
Merely, as all Baconians aver,
A simple merchant and a usurer
Who got himself a poet's fame somehow
Yet couldn't tell a sonnet from a cow,—

When good Baconians have really shown
That "Lear" and "Hamlet" were Sir Francis' own,
When they have proved their case to thinking men
And made a liar out of Jonson (Ben),
And Stratford has recovered from the blow,—
What difference will it make, I'd like to know?

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

PEOPLE who want to see more women in Parliament should seek a ruling from the Speaker that nothing in the BNA Act or the Rules of Procedure requires that a new woman member must be kissed by Mr. Cruikshank.

Doctors in New York are to be furnished with specially made walkie-talkies, thus robbing them of what is probably their last means of escape from patients — the golf course.

Members of Nationalist China's Parliament who leave Formosa on vacation are required to post a bond of $875 each for their return in 60 days. Party whips, especially in Great Britain, will sympathize with this rather drastic measure.

A reporter in Greece has been sentenced to death for faking an interview supposed to have been obtained by an American with Stalin. The application of this method in the United States would create an awful lot of staff vacancies.

Advocates of the union of Canada with the United States should ask themselves how Canadians would like to be subjected to the tender mercies of the Un-American Activities Committee.

Nobody can be happy all the time, but some of the radio programs seem determined that we shan't be happy any of the time.

Bernard Shaw recently received only a consolation prize of half-a-guinea for his entry in a competition "for an essay such as Bernard Shaw might have written at the age of thirteen." Poor old Shaw — born eighty years too soon.

"When middle age arrives you might as well face it," says a magazine article. Another way is to face-lift it.

Correspondents report a "velvet veil" over the Russian sector of Germany. And please, is Stalin the iron face in the velvet veil?

Mr. Duplessis is credited with having a "portable Government." Mr. Lapalme, the new Quebec Liberal leader, wants to make it an exportable Government.

Four helicopters are to stage an "air ballet" at the Orly airport near Paris, under the direction of Serge Lifar. To the accompaniment of the Music of the Spheres?

Lucy says she hears that "O dry up!" is not a term of abuse in Winnipeg any longer, but an expression of goodwill.

—NFB

TECHNICIANS *check dizzy flight of tailless craft in vertical wind tunnel, one of variety in N R C.*

Making Sense from Mystery

"Gleam-in-the-Eye" Projects But No "Robin Hood" Inventors Found in NRC's Program

by Michael Barkway

LAST week they held Open House at the National Research Council's Laboratories on the Montreal Road near Ottawa. They tried to show as many people as they could something of what the Canadian public gets for the $12 million we'll spend on the Council this year. And they showed off the new supersonic wind tunnel, which can "simulate" speeds up to 3,000 mph.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

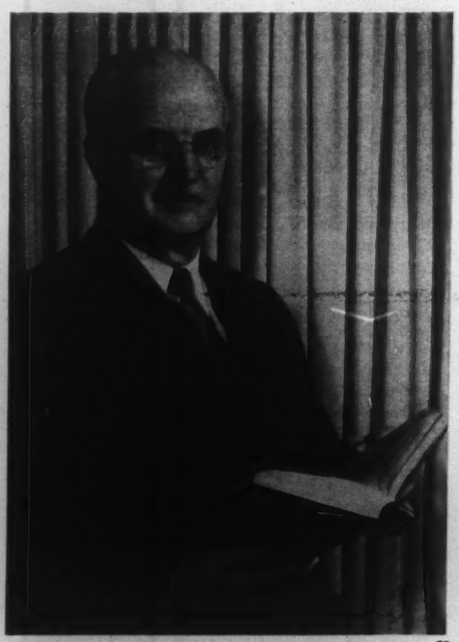
It would be ridiculous to say that the visitors saw what the NRC does. They saw, at best, a few of the things that are being done in two out of the Council's 14 divisions. I took a rather fuller treatment. I spent the entire day touring some of the Council's laboratories in Ottawa. I ended it footsore, bewildered and exhausted. The next morning, still stiff and weary, I went to see Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, the President of the Council. I told him what I'd been through. "Oh well," he said, "you've had a superficial view of a few of our operations."

The Council is doing so much, and so much of what it does is so technical, that you can only illustrate its work through a few examples.

First of all in the mechanical engineering division. Here was the complete wing-span of the AVRO Jetliner C102. "I thought that plane was being flight-tested," said I. "Yes, it is," they told me, "but this is a second model that the A.V. Roe people made to send here." What are NRC doing with it? They are deliberately and carefully smashing it to pieces. It's strung across the big workshop. The centre is firmly anchored to the floor and the wings are being pulled up to the roof by hydraulic jacks. Pulled *up*, you notice, not down. The lift on an aircraft wing comes from above. Object of test: to find maximum strain.

Everywhere I went I found the men in the shops and the labs very cost-conscious. There was no slap-happy waste of money. So I must report that the cost of the Jetliner tests is borne by A.V. Roe Company, and the results are for Roe only.

Over in the engine testing shops I found they'd spent most of the winter doing cold-weather tests on British jet engines. Here the arrangement was different. The British shipped their engines over and sent the staff to look after them—at their own expense. The NRC did not charge them for the tests. It's true that it would cost the British thousands of pounds to produce artificial refrigeration conditions to match an Ottawa winter. But Canada, through the NRC, gains from the tests too.



—CP

DR. MACKENZIE: *For industries, big and small.*

Dr. Mackenzie put it this way: "We believe that jets are the aero-engines of the future. Here in Canada we shall always have bad icing conditions. So it's a national job to discover means of ice-protection."

It was a shock to me to learn that jet engines are particularly vulnerable to ice, because of the enormous quantities of air they have to suck in. But there is as yet no generally accepted way of de-icing them. They have simply to dodge ice-conditions. At the NRC laboratories huge tunnels suck in the cold winter air. Into this they drip water, and the jet engine is mounted in the wet current. With all possible care and protection, they find that ice forming on the forward-facing parts of the engines reduces their efficiency enormously. At the worst they found the whole compressor destroyed in ten minutes' running. The same care for costs showed up here. The NRC acquired cheaply some primitive jet engines the Germans built in 1941; destroyed one of these.

Pitch, Roll and Yaw

It's a sign of the times, perhaps, that only one of the engine testbeds has been kept for piston engines. The others are all adapted for testing jets, including the British turbo-propeller engines. They have a special tunnel—an enormous, eerie place—for testing engines with propellers, and it has elaborate devices to keep the sound in. As one of the engineers said: "They generate an enormous amount of acoustic energy."

Before you're tired of aeroplanes, I ought to tell you about the wind tunnels. They stand an exact model of a plane in the tunnel, and measure just about everything it does. I tried to make a note of what the dials register, but all I got down was: "Pitch, roll and yaw." Wouldn't that make a conversational opening for the next time you fly? Instead of the old one about Drew and the Merlin, you could say: "Bit of a yaw today, what!"

Of course, a good deal of the work on aircraft is done for National Defence. On ships too. The most impressive models beside the long testing tank are naval escort craft. But there are also fishing vessels sent in by private designers to be tested at their expense. Finally there are the department's own bright ideas, which are published for the benefit of anyone who can use them.

Dr. Mackenzie has a graphic phrase for these. He calls them the "gleam-in-the-eye" projects. And there's a very good example of one of them now getting near the "pay-off." The NRC is taking out a patent for Dr. Tollefson's new process for making ethylene oxide. The importance of this is that ethylene is a by-product of natural gas, which will be in very plentiful supply from Alberta. And ethylene oxide is most of the way towards ethylene glycol, which is an anti-freeze and several other things—all very interesting to industry.

In cases like this the NRC has the difficult job of allotting its patent to one firm — often one among several competitors. It collects royalties, and it can take its rights back again if the chosen firm isn't using them to the public advantage. Because the NRC's prime object is not money, but to give Canada the benefit of new discoveries.

Dr. Mackenzie insists that modern inventions are nearly always cooperative efforts. The "gleam-in-the-eye" kind do originate, certainly, in one man's mind as he works in the labs. But very many of the NRC projects grow out of meetings of all kinds of people interested in special problems. The "Robin Hood kind of inventor, eating cheese in a garret" (Dr. Mackenzie's description) is out-of-date. What the National Research Council wants is the closest possible cooperation with industry and with the universities. It wants to do for Canadian industries, big and small, what only the biggest industries can do for themselves.

Pacific Challenge

University of British Columbia Has Distinguished Record In Several Fields

by J. E. Parsons

DUSK drifts across the campus at the University of British Columbia; softens the harsh new construction; beautifies the Versailles-like gardens. There is quiet and peace.

But up in the Physics building a graduate is working on the huge Van de Graaf generator, an immense piece of atomic equipment reaching skyward; a young enthusiast is absorbed in the motion of nuclei; another is working on micro-wave spectroscopy. UBC is very, very modern.

Young as she is—and she's quite young as Canadian universities go—she's whirlwinded herself up to second largest university in the Dominion. Even in terms of concrete and bricks she's phenomenal. In the last three years she's completed buildings for Physics, a library wing, Applied Science, Home Economics, Agricultural Engineering, and some service units. Buildings for Biological Sciences and Preventive Medicine, and Women's Residences are under construction.

The idea of British Columbia having a University at all was first conceived by John Jessop, Provincial Superintendent of Education, as long ago as 1877. Twenty-one years later, Vancouver High School affiliated with McGill University College of BC to offer first year arts.

By 1911 land on Point Grey was granted as the ideal site for a University; today UBC has 548 acres. Clearing operations were commenced, and 1914 saw the start of four buildings.

Outbreak of World War I brought a halt to construction. Nevertheless, UBC opened its doors the following year, at the "Fairview Shacks" on the grounds of the Vancouver General Hospital. There were 379 students. By 1919 the "Shacks" were hopelessly inadequate. Roofs were unsafe. Rats invaded classrooms. Accommodation which increased only 25 per cent between 1916 and 1922 fell far short of the enrolment increase of 200 per cent. Students began agitating for a holus bolus move to Point Grey. Finally, the Provincial Legislature acceded to popular demand. Premier John Oliver announced a Government grant of $1,500,000, and construction began.

The official opening was three years later. From then on, except when depression years forced cuts in the University's budgets, expansion was rapid. Students, fired with faith in UBC's future, organized drives for new buildings. Enrolment rose to 2,227 in 1937; with the return of World War II veterans, reached 9,376 in 1947. The Government granted $5,000,000 for new buildings. Students began a campaign in 1946 for a $500,000 War Memorial Gymnasium. This structure, not yet completed, will likely cost closer to three-quarters of a million.

WHAT about the future? If governments and philanthropists prove generous, UBC will have a new Arts building as well as Law and Administration, a new Cafeteria, new Extension and Adult Education Building, a Museum, more Men's and Women's Residences, and additional buildings for Agriculture, Forestry and Art.

Today at UBC there are 862 courses. Last year alone 78 new courses were added. Accredited faculties include Applied Science, Agriculture, Pharmacy, Arts and Science, Law and Forestry. The first year of Medicine will start this September.

While it cannot be said that Sciences are taking a back seat, a new emphasis at UBC is on the Humanities and Social Sciences. One of the most recent developments is the establishment of the Department of Slavonic Studies. (The Rockefeller Foundation granted $90,000 for extension of courses in this field.) Last year a Fine Arts Committee was formed, nucleus of a near-future Department of Fine Arts. Anthropology is receiving ever-increasing attention. Within a very few miles of the campus lie vast Indian middens; and research among the native peoples of BC has received new impetus.

UBC has one of the largest Law Faculties of Canada, 400 students: is the only University in Canada to boast an Institute of Oceanography. The Department of Extension is carrying Adult Education into the Provinces's hinterland. Directing UBC's important new School of Graduate Studies is the outstanding political scientist Professor Henry F. Angus, Victoria born, a member of the UBC Faculty since 1919.

Pilot of UBC's postwar expansion is President Norman A. M. MacKenzie, himself typical of the spirit of resourcefulness and progress so evident in faculty and student body.

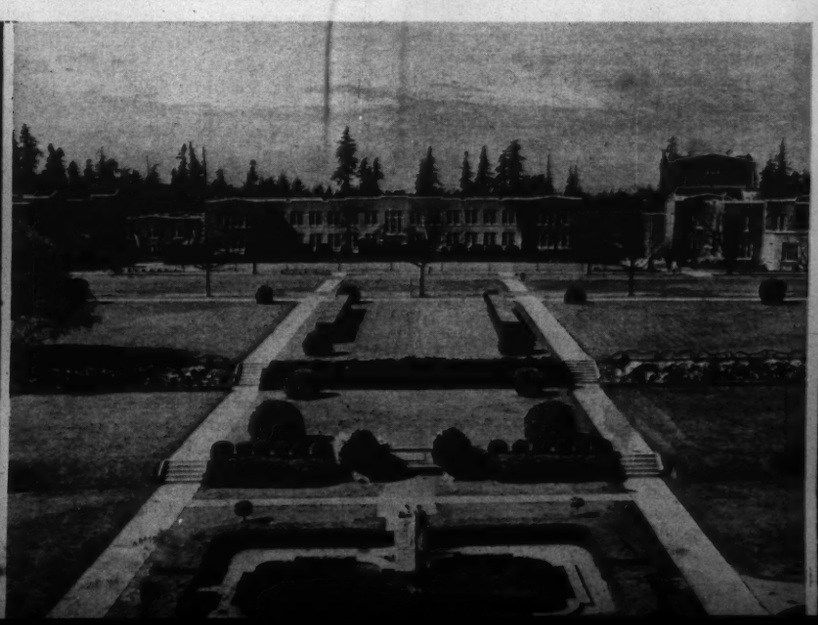
LAST month 2,200 graduated from UBC. It was a record breaking number. Among them was the first Ethiopian to study at a Canadian university. And receiving his PhD was a student from Pakistan. UBC is fast taking on an international aspect.

Twilight deepens on the campus. The 1950 graduates are gone. But UBC won't be quiet for long. Summer sessions will start soon. The partly constructed buildings will be completed. UBC will live up to her challenging motto of *Tuum est*. It's up to you!

—Photos by Visual Education Service, UBC

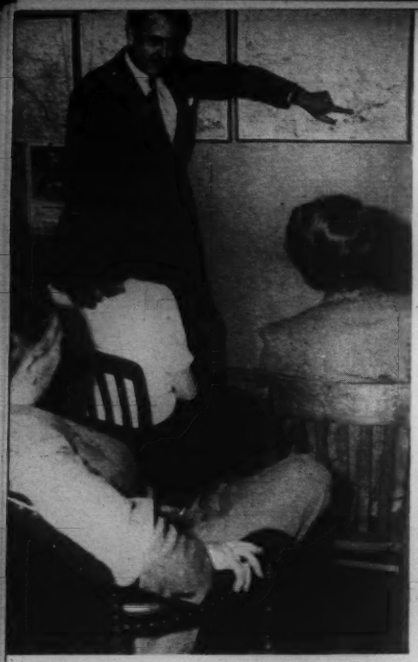
THE LIBRARY: *Also houses theatre, art gallery and anthropological museum.*

UBC's *N. A. M. MacKenzie.*



WALKS *and green hedges mark approach to Arts Building. Auditorium R.*

VAN DE GRAAF *generator.*



DIRECTOR *Wilf Sanders conducts ballot conference for Gallup Poll interviewers before each question*

INTERVIEWER *Lorna Easser (above) polls housewife on baby bonuses and flying saucers. Isabel Asselin (below) computes national opinions*

They Know What You're Thinking

The Canadian Gallup Pollsters Pick Your Brains on Questions Of Current National Importance

Story and Pictures by Gordon McCaffrey

THE TALL, slender blonde looked up at the red brick house and turned up the walk to the door. She rang the gong and waited. "I'm from the Gallup Poll," she told the woman who answered. "May I ask you some questions, please?"

Lorna Easser, who has been asking neighbors for opinions for the last three years, had two dozen questions on her ballot. She wanted to know what the neighbor thought of the sale of margarine, recognition of China's new government, flying saucers, Russian foreign policy, and Government spending.

GORDON McCAFFREY

In the course of the day she interviewed a brassworker, a YMCA secretary, a postal clerk, a garage mechanic, a real estate salesman, a truck driver, a maid and housewives of a retired railway yard foreman, an accountant, a factory superintendent, and a store clerk.

Some of the neighbors had never heard of the Gallup Poll. A few were delighted to have been "chosen." Others took the opportunity to air their pet peeves. A husband and wife almost came to blows over the amount of money the Government was spending and should spend on family allowances, defence and veterans' affairs.

While Lorna Easser was ringing door-bells in Mimico, Ont., 300 other interviewers across Canada were asking the same questions at 2,000 homes from Rich Row to Poverty Lane. As in Mimico, they found some people who had never heard of the Poll. (A Hamilton woman thought it was a serious disease.) A Montreal family made an interviewer join a sing-song before she left the house. A Winnipeg spinster gave an intimate confession of her youthful "sin," when asked if she had any children under 18.

When Lorna and the other interviewers had completed their ballots, they mailed them to the Gallup Poll of Canada office in Toronto. Within two weeks they were coded, tabulated, and edited for the 28 daily newspapers that subscribe to the service.

The director of this far-flung reporting staff is Wilfrid ("Sandy") Sanders —big, shaggy, good-natured. A former newspaperman with the *Toronto Daily Star*, he is driven at a leisurely pace by an irresistible curiosity about what people think and like. His job is to coordinate the efforts of the researchers, keep the ballots on course, and sift the suggestions that come from newspaper editors and poll fanatics.

"I have the really easy job here. The keystone of the work is the interviewing staff. Everything depends on their loyalty and intelligence. And the technical brains that keep our eye on the ball are the statisticians."

Since the Canadian company was organized in 1941, Sandy's reporters have interviewed a quarter of a million people on 1,100 questions. Few people are interviewed twice, and most will never be interviewed at all. At the present rate of polling, it would take 350 years to reach every Canadian living today.

More Than Elections

In the public mind, the Poll is associated mainly with election forecasting, but its best work is done between elections. Over a four or five year period, issues and public feeling change. At election time, there is too much confusion for the voter to give a mandate to the party which wins the most number of seats. The poll can tell the Government what the most pressing problems of the day are.

Opinion polling is being used to show the public's information and interest in an issue. It can tell how the farmers voted as against the city dwellers, and give the reasons of the housewife and the office or factory worker. It takes the ballot box right to the door, and by scientific sampling* gets a better cross-section than the election ballot.

Since the war, the GP has been asking the people what they think is the most important problem facing Canada. In most cases the polls show the people are thinking several months ahead of what the politicians and newspapers say the people are thinking about.

Unemployment showed up in British Columbia and the Maritimes months before the House of Commons began to take action. Housing, though pressing in some localities, was not nearly as critical as campaign speeches would have voters believe. Social security has become increasingly popular: the poll can find out how far the people are willing to go, and how much education is necessary before new measures can be introduced.

During the war, the GP surprised the policy-makers with the news that taxation was too little: the people were willing to give up more of their income for national defence. The Department of National Health and Welfare wanted to study the eating habits of Canadians. They turned to the GP for the information. The pollsters found that in general the national diet was short on fruit and leafy, green vegetables, especially in Quebec and the Maritimes.

Rather than make rubber stamps out of legislators, the Poll offers accurate information on the current state of public thinking. A pressure group threatened on three occasions to influence Government action in removing rental controls. The Poll, along with other information, showed that more harm than good would result.

The people were years ahead in wanting margarine. They think driving licences, except in British Columbia, are too easy to get. Comparatively few adults now believe that written examinations at the end of the school year are the fairest way of judging progress.

Wilf Sanders and his staff haven't forgotten the black-eye suffered by public opinion polling after the 1948 United States election. The blame rests not with polling, he says, but with the techniques used at the time. The Canadian organization, which is associated with 12 opinion companies around the world,* has a high batting average on accuracy, but is continuously looking for improvements.

Screwballs Balance

Far from being a copy cat of the American Institute, the Canadian Gallup Poll was able to apply the experience gained as a result of the U.S. Presidential election to the 1949 federal election. It was the fence-sitters in each case who were causing the headaches. Sanders stayed up nights to find out how the "don't know" voters were probably going to cast their ballots.

A month before the election he knew the undecided vote was 13 per cent of those who would turn out on election day. By finding out which way they were "leaning", he was able to tell within 1½ per cent how the ballots ultimately fell. This was a disappointment to the critics who were ready to drive the last nail into the pollsters' coffin, but also a good lesson for other polling organizations who had become sloppy in their reporting and analysis.

Sandy's agile mind becomes visionary when he starts to talk about polling. "We could do a poll in 24 hours on public attitudes throughout all the free world, and in some places behind the Iron Curtain. We could spot international misunderstandings before they became problems."

In Sandy's opinion, "democracy is the delicate balance between screwballs." As long as the eccentrics at each end of the teeter-totter clamor to make themselves heard, there has to be some organization that can sift out the sane, reasonable judgment of the majority of the people. Sandy has confirmed his faith in native raw intelligence.

*George Gallup, who became interested in polling at Iowa State University, found that a mathematically accurate cross-section could be derived from census statistics, and interpolation of Government and business reports on demography, car ownership, etc. He now directs the American Institute of Public Opinion from Princeton, NJ.

*Affiliates are in Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and United States.

Facts About the Red Army Today

Main Soviet Reliance Still Mass Conscript Army Strong in Tanks, Artillery

by K. Frank Feldman

THE RED ARMY gets the lion's share of the 12.8 billion dollars per year spent directly on the Soviet military forces. Although General Shtemenko has successfuly pressed for larger contributions to the other branches since his appointment as general staff chief, both Marshal Voroshilov and Stalin contend that it is imperative to keep the Army up to a strength of four and a half million men.

Its present establishment, according to the best information, is 58 artillery divisions—the core of the whole battle force—174 infantry divisions, and 36 tank divisions.

Each artillery formation comprises 9,000 men, and an infantry division consists of 11-12,000 men. Every tank formation has a peace-time strength of 5,000 officers and other ranks. The reserve militia which backs up this front-line force has been scaled down considerably in the past year, in order to free the workers for the great production drive. But it could be filled out again quickly.

For operational purposes the Soviet Army—that is now its correct name—is sectioned into six groups. Army Group "North West" is commanded by Marshal Voroshilov—an honorary appointment. The group's tactical area extends from Leningrad to Murmansk and includes certain Finnish territory.

Army Group "Middle-West", under the overall command of Marshal Rokossovsky, now "Polish" Commander-in-Chief, includes the Baltic, White Russian and Polish spheres. Strategically the occupation troops in Germany are attached to this army group.

Marshal Zhukov is said to have resumed an important role since his "demotion" to the Odessa command where he had been working out a detailed operations plan against Asia Minor. He commands Army Group "South-West," stationed in the Ukraine, and is responsible for lines of communication through the Balkans.

The military areas of the Black and Caspian Seas are united under the generalship of Marshal Bagramian. Officially this is known as Army Group South. Troops of this command have occasionally been called out to deal with rebellious Caucasian hill tribes, which were equipped with arms by the Germans and have used them on occasion.

Marshal Malinovsky commands the "Forces of the Far East," some 35 divisions covering the Manchurian and Korean sectors. Mid-Siberian forces are under General Zhacharov, those in Soviet Central Asia under General Petrov.

Motorization of the cavalry and infantry is now being carried out at a much accelerated pace. Had Western observers been allowed to watch the Red Army in action during the latter stages of the war, they would have been astounded by the shortage of mechanized transport. The greater part of the Soviet troops rolling through Hungary and Austria were drawn in horse carts.

Careful attention is being paid to artillery, as in the past. This branch of the service played a big role in Soviet defence and offence in the war. There are three main artillery types—the normal field gun (120 mm.), the medium calibre (130 mm.), and the 170 mm. howitzer. For siege artillery there are the 220 mm. and 305 mm. cannon.

A new form of artillery pioneered by the Red Army is the 120 mm. rocket battery, mounted on trucks. There are three types of anti-tank guns, ranging from 50 mm. to 90 mm.

Each army group consists normally of four armies, and each army of ten divisions. The divisions have three regiments.

Soviet tank formations are usually backed up closely by artillery. Soviet military experts place their faith more in superior firing power than in mobility.

According to a careful estimate, Russian "lines of communication" through satellite states in Europe employ 100,000 troops, not particularly well armored.

A much more formidable build-up has been carried out in Eastern Germany. The seven regular tank divisions spear-heading the force are backed up by five artillery corps, with some 3,000 guns and 18 infantry divisions, some of which are training cadres. In all, this force is estimated at 350,000 men, about half of them battle-trained.

—Miller

MAIN RELIANCE *of Red Army is still on weapons of last war. Its immense superiority in these holds the danger that the Kremlin might be tempted to sweep over Western Europe* without *using A-bombs, leaving that dread decision for U.S.*

Maneuvers in Germany

The tank formations are stationed in Thuringia, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg; the Russians appear to believe that they could slash through to the Rhine, thus dividing the British and U.S. occupation forces. Spring manoeuvres, which will also involve the 45,000 German *Bereitschaften*, or alert troops, will test the tactical efficacy of such a movement.

No accurate figures can be given for the total number of Soviet tanks available, but a total of 35,000 is thought to be fairly reliable. Most reliable of the common types is the T 34, equipped with a 75 mm. gun and a machine gun. This 34-ton tank has undergone many improvements in the last two years and can be regarded as Russia's basic armored weapon, fully proved in the war. The 52-ton "Stalin," mounting a 120 mm. gun, is rated by many experts the best tank in service today. The Stalin chassis is also used as a mount for a 150 mm. mobile gun.

Present tank production potential—a vital figure which exercises the military intelligence services of the Allied world — is believed to be around 16,000 a year. But this figure could be raised with the reconversion of tractor plants.

None the less there appears to be a section of the Soviet General Staff which places its main faith in artillery.

The most important Red Army formation, and the one giving most concern to the Atlantic Pact powers, is Army Group West. This is the force which, it is feared, could steam-roller across Western Europe. Undoubtedly it could bound forward fairly rapidly, when given the signal; but wartime experience indicated that this progress would slow down considerably after 300 miles, as the supply train lagged.

MARSHAL *Bulganin, the Politburo member who directly controls Red Army, is former political commissar, not a military man. He succeeded Stalin as Minister of Defence in 1946.*

Army Group South-West is charged with the defence of the Ukrainian "granary" and the Donbas industrial region, but its offensive role would be the seizure of the Dardanelles and the overrunning of the Mediterranean countries, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. The main offensive into Asia Minor would be carried out by Army Group South.

The Soviet General Staff views the North-West as a sensitive area. Thus Army Group North-West is responsible for guarding Leningrad, the nickel mines of Petsamo and the port of Murmansk; but it also would have the role of seizing U-boat bases on the Norwegian coast. (The disposition of Soviet Arctic forces in far northern Siberia and in the region opposite Alaska was discussed in SN March 7.)

Strength—and Weakness

Certainly the strength of the Red Army is impressive. One should not, however, overlook several corroding weaknesses. The discontent of national minorities within the USSR and the satellite nations has led to the establishment of various resistance movements. Of these the Ukrainian Partisan Army, UPA, is the most notable. Though its operations have been greatly reduced since 1946, it still has a heavy potential of discontent behind it.

There is also the NTS resistance group, centred in Germany and Poland; and a group of Red Army deserters in Hungary which publishes a fairly widely-circulated underground sheet. There appears to have been a connection between Red Army officers and three Bulgarian generals who planned a coup in Sofia some time ago.

The Soviet Army is powerful. But wartime and postwar experience showed that it has the highest desertion rate in the world.

K. FRANK FELDMAN *writes for the British Kemsley newspapers, including the London* Sunday Times.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

British Columbia:

WINTER KILL

SOFT-FRUIT growers in British Columbia's Okanagan Valley looked at their trees in the late-spring sun this week and got the bad news: last winter's severe weather had killed the trees, or set them back enough, to cut this year's peach, apricot and cherry production by 95 per cent. This estimate was by Ben Hoy, Provincial Agriculturist. A little more optimistic was A. K. Loyd, Manager of BC Tree Fruits, who said it was too early to estimate the damage.

Last year the Okanagan produced 1,830,000 cases of peaches, 501,278 of apricots. Mr. Hoy said canners this year would have to turn from fruits to vegetables and tomatoes.

Pears, apples came through the winter with less damage.

MORE HARMONY

JACQUES SINGER, bushy-haired conductor, came back to Vancouver this week to join a movement to retain his job: conducting the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Singer's contract was not renewed at the end of the past season, and orchestra officials reported that it was having troubles in charting its finances next winter.

An $82,000 deficit was forecast, and negotiations were started with the musicians for a shorter concert season. In the midst of these came the announcement Mr. Singer would not be back. But back to the city he came, got fast support from the Vancouver Symphony Chorus (an organization separate from the Vancouver Symphony Society). First step by the Chorus group was to start petitions asking that Mr. Singer stay on the job.

TIE-UP?

MEMBERS of B C's branch of the IWA (International Woodworkers of America) union might be heading into another strike which would tie up the province's lumbering. They now get $1.08 an hour, are asking for 17 cents more, and are in the process of refusing to accept a conciliation board's unanimous decision that they should get seven. The union has more than 22,000 members, controls the major part of employees in the industry.

—CP

AIR ACE NOW DOCTOR: *George U. Hill, Canadian Second World War air ace who holds the DFC and two bars, has added another milestone to his career—he has recently graduated from Dalhousie University, Halifax, as a doctor. A native of Pictou, NS, the 31-year-old ex-squadron leader accounted for 16 German aircraft, was downed over France and captured.*

Newfoundland:

FISH FRENZY

OTTAWA may dissipate Newfoundland's fish crisis. Recently alarm was expressed by the salt codfish industry over the huge quantity of unsold stocks of last year's cure. Now this has been increased by the announcement that a re-check finds the amount 220,000 quintals (112 pounds to a quintal) and not 120,000 quintals as previously reported. A four-man investigating committee was despatched to St. John's, headed by B. P. McInerney to examine the situation and report back to Ottawa. Federal officials appear willing to consider the possibility of buying all or part of the 1949 surplus fish at a reduced price.

At the moment many fishermen are refusing to fish because no price guarantee is forthcoming from the fish merchants. They in turn cannot set a price until they market the first shipment, see what it will actually bring on the various European and South African markets. Ottawa has offered to market 400,000 quintals of this year's catch and cure. But at the moment the Newfoundland fishing industry is facing the most critical period in its long history. When the fishery fails, every business in Newfoundland suffers. If the held-over fish go bad and have to be dumped it would be a serious economic blow to the new province.

Manitoba:

BLACKBOY

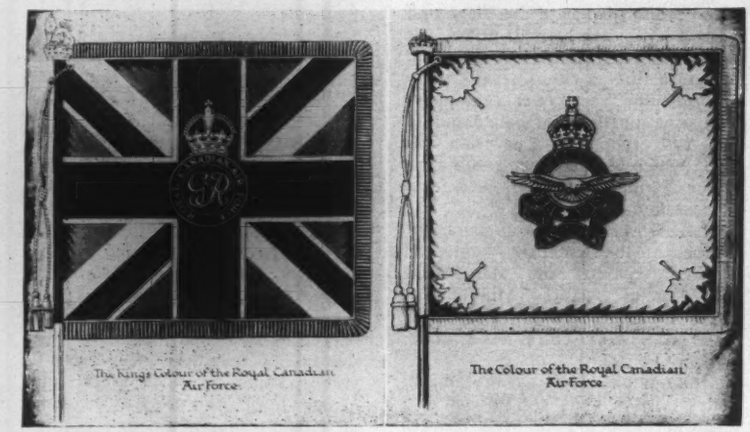
THE CITY of Greater Winnipeg came within two feet of a breakdown of that vast network of complex and vital utilities so essential for the maintenance of health and life in a modern metropolis, according to flood control authorities who released the details of Operation Blackboy.

The city that had less than a fortnight before been fighting for its life against the creeping paralysis of the murky waters of the rising Red River, read the "now it can be told" story and its citizens shivered. Blackboy was the code name given the operational plans drafted to cope with the catastrophe should the water reach 32 feet above datum and beyond.

The Red reached 30.3 feet above datum before it finally stopped rising. At approximately 32 feet permanent deterioration of all normal services would have been under way.

At 32.5 feet above datum, central railway installations would no longer be operating. The warehouse areas with stocks of food and other supplies would be inaccessible. Bakeries and dairies would have been put out of commission. Electrical plants would no longer be operating. Newspapers, radio stations, the telephone system, would have been blacked out. The water supply would have ceased to function properly.

Winnipeg within a few hours would have been uninhabitable—a city without lights, without heat, with no pure water, no sanitary facilities and with regular means of communication cut off.



—RCAF

HISTORY WAS MADE *on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on June 5 when, for the first time in the illustrious career of the junior Arm of the Service, Colours were presented to the Royal Canadian Air Force by His Excellency the Governor General. A full ceremonial Trooping of the Colours was carried out by the RCAF.*

Ontario:

TAPPING TIPPING

SHOULD Ontario try to stamp out all gambling except now legal betting at the race tracks? And if so, how?

These were questions more and more people in the province were asking themselves last week.

On top of the Windsor uproar over gambling and racketeering of a few months ago Toronto had discovered that, as many had known all along and as pointed out, by Gordon McCaffrey, (SN April 17), it too had a gambling problem.

Mayor Hiram "Buck" McCallum rode the headlines with a report which he had been sitting on for some two months. The gist of it: there were more than 2,000 handbook outlets in the city, at least six highly-organized rings. Perhaps most telling of all, the rings were foster-father to many other vice rackets.

—Globe and Mail

END *gambling: Toronto's McCallum.*

An immediate drive on the gamblers was heralded. Hurried consultations were held with Queen's Park. It was announced the Provincial Police and its anti-gambling squad would cooperate. Premier Frost aggressively declared that gambling rings would not be tolerated.

But still the questions were asked. Most pertinent was, could illegal betting, the core of the gambling racket, be stamped out? And then, if so, should it be?

Despite the brave words of Mr. Frost and police leaders one incontrovertible fact remained: the great majority of betting in Toronto and the province was done via telephone. The only practical way to get convictions was to have access to the wires. And these, according to the courts were held sacrosanct from police activities.

While the controversy grew one factor received less attention than it merited. This was Ottawa's responsibility. It controlled the telephone wires. And through the criminal code it would also have to endorse any legalized book-making.

So far it had said nothing.

HYDRO "PLANT"

J. CLARK KEITH, General-Manager of the Windsor Utilities Commission, usually is a mild-mannered little man. But he was somewhat annoyed the other morning when he got a rush call to go out to the site of the new $20,000,000 Hydro steam plant to meet Robert H. Saunders, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and other officials.

Mr. Keith, a busy man, thought at least they could have advised him beforehand, and given him time to arrange his work so he could keep the appointment. "It's a pity a person wouldn't know something of an occasion more than a few minutes before it takes place," he complained.

But there was a reason for it all, and Mr. Keith was to learn of it. Mr. Saunders, Mr. Ross Strike, KC, Vice-Chairman of the H E P C, Mr. R. L. Hearn, General-Manager and Chief Engineer, had come down from

Toronto to surprise Mr. Keith. And they did.

They surprised him by publicly naming the big plant, which will produce 160,000-horsepower from steam with its first unit and 320,000 horsepower when completed, the J. Clark Keith Steam Plant.

No name could have been more popular in Windsor, where Mr. Keith has been associated with Hydro and other public utilities for 30 years, latterly as general-manager. Small in stature, Mr. Keith has been great in service and was the man who worked out the intricate details of the merger of East Windsor, Walkerville, Windsor and Sandwich into the present city of Windsor back in 1935.

The name is appropriate. Mr. Keith himself is a real dynamo, generating energy throughout the administration of public utilities in Windsor, and doing it with courtesy and goodwill.

Quebec:

MORAL VICTORY

FOR THE THIRD time in Montreal's history, a judge will look into charges of malfeasance and corruption levelled by a group of citizens against certain councillors, civic officials and police officers.

Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale, of the Quebec Superior Court, ordered the enquiry last week and, at the same time, he appointed Mr. Justice François Caron to preside over the hearings which are scheduled to start on September 1 and which may take many weeks.

The latest charges, contained in a bulky document presented to the Chief Justice last month, are made by 75 petitioners, headed by City Councillor Dr. Reuben Levesque. The group calls itself the Montreal Public Morality Committee and Jean Drapeau and Pacifique Plante, the latter a former assistant police director, are counsel for the committee.

The application by the petitioners for a judicial probe was opposed by lawyers for the city of Montreal, but all objections were overruled by the Chief Justice who, in his judgment, pointed out that "on the face of it, the petition conforms to the formal requirements of Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Statute (The Municipal Bribery and Corruption Act).

His Lordship's decision was a victory for the petitioners, many of whom had signed a similar petition two years ago which, however, was rejected by the late Chief Justice Bond.

—CP

VISCOUNTESS ALEXANDER, *wife of the Governor General, officiated in Montreal at laying of the cornerstone of McGill University's Physical Sciences Centre. The ceremony followed the granting of degrees by the university. Viscount Alexander was present as "Visitor of the University."*

CUM LAUDE

ON JULY 3, for the 11th time in her 107-year-old history, Lennoxville's Bishop's University will welcome a new chancellor. He is John Bassett, President and Publisher of *The Gazette* and of *The Sherbrooke Daily Record*.

Announcement of Mr. Bassett's appointment to the university's highest post was made last week by retiring Chancellor George H. Montgomery, KC, well known Montreal lawyer.

A member of the university's Corporation for many years, Mr. Bassett will be officially installed at a special Fall convocation.

—Butterfield in The Vancouver Sun

INTO THE WOODS

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENT

The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey has been reappointed for a second term as Chancellor of University of Toronto.

AWARDS

Five Merck Fellowships have been announced by the National Research Council. Worth between $3,600 and $4,500, they are for post-doctoral work at institutions in the U.S. and U.K. Winners are: **Dr. D. A. I. Goring** and **Dr. J. Gross** of McGill; Dr. **H. B. Stewart** of Toronto Western Hospital; **Dr. W. L. Holmes,** Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont.; **Dr. L. Ouellet,** Laval University.

Dr. E. S. Archibald of Ottawa, Director of the Department of Agriculture's Experimental Farms Service, and "Canada's No. 1. Farmer" in 1949 now has an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Saskatchewan to add to his many national and international distinctions.

Arthur Erickson of Vancouver, has won the $1,500 McLennan Travelling Scholarship for Architectural Design at McGill University.

DEATHS

Jacob Lawrence ("J.L.") Cohen, 52, one of Canada's most dynamic and best-known labor lawyers and the man to whom Tim Buck gave himself up in 1944; of a heart attack in Toronto.

Mrs. H. B. Bowen, President and Founder of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra; in Montreal.

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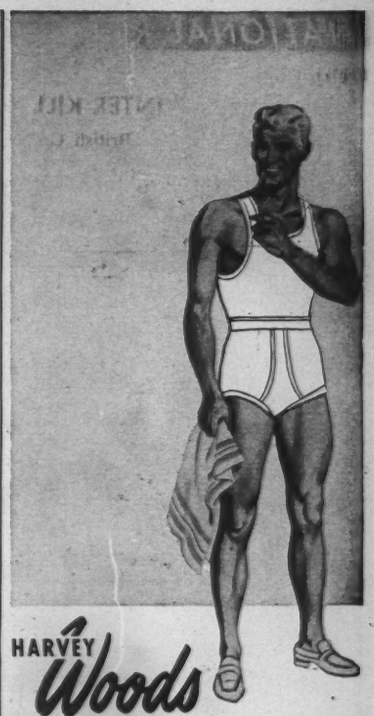
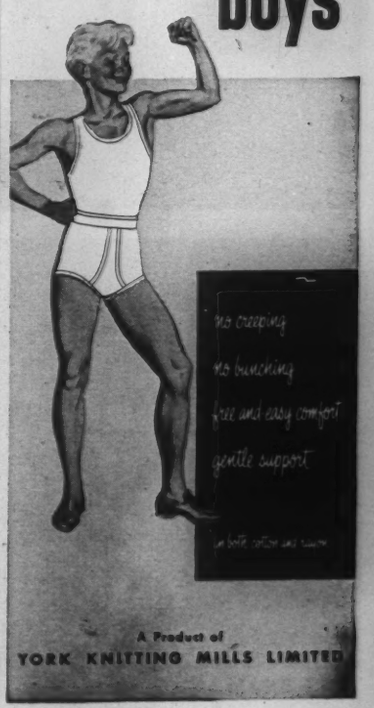


underwear

for men and

boys



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FILMS

AIRLIFT TO TEMPELHOF COLD WAR VICTORY

THE BERLIN Airlift is probably the most fascinating turn that history has presented so far in the vast poker game of the cold war. All the qualities that count in a great gamble had to be present—daring, coolness, imagination, the exactly right blend of calculation and recklessness; and all these qualities might have counted for nothing if the gamble hadn't in the end so brilliantly come off.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

There is material for a great novel in the Berlin Airlift, though it would have to be written by a very great novelist. In the meantime we have the current film "The Big Lift," which has too many obvious weaknesses to be a great film, but is still an absorbingly interesting one.

In making "The Big Lift" the producers were faced by a problem sufficiently rare in Hollywood, where so much time and talent are wasted in scraping the bottom of the barrel. In the Berlin Airlift they had, for once, more fresh material than they knew what to do with. They had to illustrate the crisis itself, together with the enormously intricate mechanism devised to meet it; and in additon it was necessary to record at each step a situation that fairly bristled with every sort of current ideology.

On the documentary side they have succeeded admirably. If "The Big Lift" isn't exactly a blue-print on how to conduct an airlift, it is still sufficiently explicit to demonstrate, even to technical illiterates in the audience, how the vast plan was organized and put through. The film in these sequences has an air of the highest authenticity. In a crowded cast there are only a half-dozen professional actors, and the rest are Air Force personnel who go about their work in a business-like way, mindful of the director but apparently oblivious to the camera. Then too, the background is Berlin itself, a city still numbed in destruction and exposed to the camera just as it is, with its shabby, almost listless inhabitants picking their way through the ruin of the city and of their lives.

THE STORY, both of the Big Lift and of the people for whose benefit it operated, is told largely from the point of view of two American sergeants (Montgomery Clift and Paul Douglas). One is hostile to the German people, the other friendly; and in their arguments with each other and with their German sweethearts (Cornell Borchers and Bruni Löbel) they present at considerable length the American Faith, in the simplified form most likely to appeal to the American public.

Even for Democracy's staunch admirers, these arguments and expositions become pretty redundant before the end of the picture. Certainly it wasn't a very happy idea to interrupt at half-minute intervals an exciting

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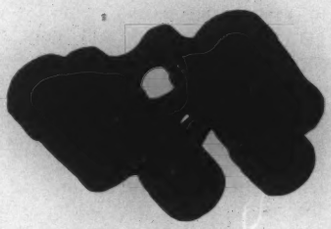

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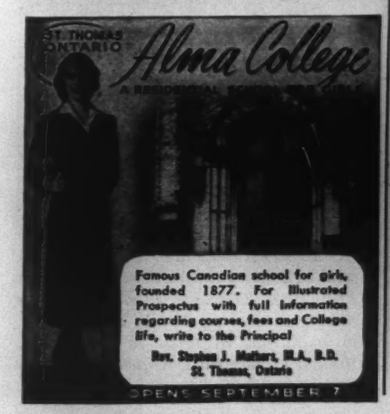
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OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

chase sequence through the Soviet quarter, in order to accommodate Paul Douglas's explanation of democracy to his fraulein, a character apparently modelled on My Friend Irma. Largely through the fault of the script-writer, Mr. Douglas does the film no good whatever.

IT IS getting more and more difficult to distinguish between a Western and the parody of a Western. All westerns are highly stylized and most westerns are pretty preposterous; so the line of caricature has to be widely drawn if the audience is to recognize from the start that the director all the time has his tongue in his cheek.

"Ticket to Tomahawk," however, makes it clear from the beginning that it doesn't intend to take the problems of its pioneer folk seriously. They had agreed, it seems, to deliver a wood-burning engine, complete with one paying passenger, into the Colorado town of Tomahawk at a given date. Their trouble, it presently appears, is that there is no railroad track between Epitaph and Tomahawk, and no passenger willing to go along.

Through the vigilance of a lady sheriff (Ann Baxter) they secure the passenger, a wildly alarmed salesman of moustache cups and the *Saturday Evening Post* (Dan Dailey). They then set off to haul locomotive and passenger by mule from Epilogue to Tomahawk. Sparing nothing, the authors have thrown in marauding Indians, bad whites, dancing girls and other orthodox variants, all treated with a rich embellishment of gags. It is quite funny, and there is an expert performance by Dan Dailey who, having succeeded in making a number of minor pictures worth while, is now being given some worthwhile pictures for himself.

IN "A Woman of Distinction" Rosalind Russell, as the dean of a women's college, gets trapped in a venetian blind, tangled in an electric fan, spanked by a spare part in a runaway car and plastered all over with mud. One of these days Miss Russell is going to get so badly hurt she will have to abandon her Distinguished Madcap series. It will have to be something drastic, however. Nothing less than a broken neck will stop either the star or her studio.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Columbia
"A WOMAN OF DISTINCTION"

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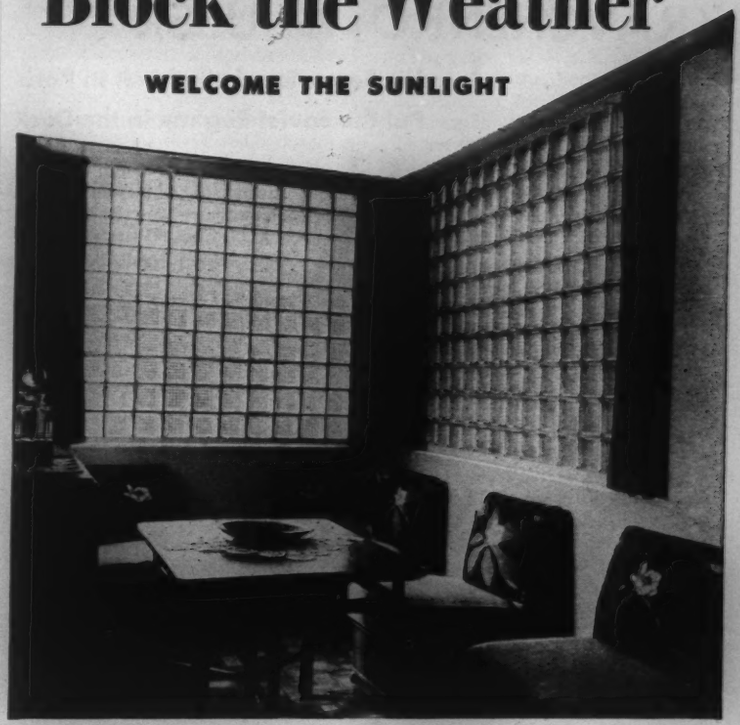

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KRAVCHENKO vs. USSR

His Sensational Libel Suit in Paris Put the Soviet Regime in the Dock

I DOUBT if Kravchenko ever heard about it, but I have always felt personally responsible for his appearance before the French courts in the sensational libel suit of last year, which directly involved the Soviet Government.

I knew of his book "I Chose Freedom" a year before it appeared (in the spring of 1946), and was most keenly interested in its reception as it substantiated the line I had been presenting on Soviet Russia, under the greatest difficulties.

Immediately after reviewing it, I left for a European trip, putting a copy in my bag. This I showed on arrival in Paris to a very able young deputy of the MRP party, a former resistance leader and editor of the weekly *Carrefour*, Yves Helleu. When I had made a month's swing through Central Europe and returned to Paris, I found *Carrefour* running its third instalment of "I Chose Freedom" on the front page.

This paper, and Kravchenko, were already under heavy attack by the French Communist press, and indeed the Communist press of the entire world. (Helleu was killed three months later in an automobile accident.) As Kravchenko says, it is the fixed policy of the Kremlin never to give any publicity in their home press to Soviet emigrés and their memoirs. But "I Chose Freedom" was so potent that they broke this rule, and freely denounced him in the Moscow press and on the radio as a "criminal". There are some who would consider this the best proof of the truth of his revelations.

It came to the point where Kravchenko, followed and harassed by Soviet NKVD agents in the United States, no matter how secretly he tried to move, decided to strike back. He had a wide open choice, for most of the Communist papers of the world had libeled him. But what would it achieve to sue the *Daily Worker* of New York, for instance, which had no prestige or influence? Where he could strike a really effective blow was in France. The outcome, as described in his new book "I Chose Justice" (Saunders, $5.00), amply bears this out.

In France there was a very powerful Communist party, backed by a huge electorate and a widespread *mystique* of the "brave new world" of Soviet Communism. Here was a position so vital to its strategy of conquest that Kravchenko felt certain that the Soviet Government would make every effort to maintain it.

He picked on an article in a Communist weekly *Les Lettres Françaises* by a non-existent "American journalist" Sim Thomas "revealing" that Kravchenko was only a stupid drunkard and stool-pigeon and the American secret service OSS had written the whole book. On this he based his libel suit. The Kremlin took the bait, the Soviet Embassy in Paris took over direction of the defence, the Soviet Government for the first time in history sent out witnesses, and the stage was set for a process which took Paris and all of France by the ears last year.

The whole point of the affair was that the Soviet system itself was put on trial. The Communists had said that the book was a pack of lies. Kravchenko, to win his suit, had to prove that what he had written was the truth about conditions in the Soviet Union. To do this he had to produce witnesses whose story would stand up in court. Some of his most respected and highly-placed friends in the U.S. had warned him that he could never prevail against the might which the Soviet state could bring to bear.

But an interview with an American news agency appealing for witnesses, which was printed in DP Camp papers in Germany, brought him dozens, then hundreds and finally thousands of offers to testify. He found among these people a number who had been in the exact places he had described in the book, at the time he was there. He found a number who had known him, and even a few personal friends. From these he finally chose 27 to testify in court. Their stories stood up, they filled the front pages of the French press for weeks—as they make up the bulk of this new book—and he won his suit.

—International

STILL CHOOSING FREEDOM: *Eight members of Polish Consulate staff in Frankfort have denounced their Red government, asked Americans for sanctuary.*

—Kenneth Roberts

VICTOR KRAVCHENKO

Though from its very form "I Chose Justice" could not make as good a book as the earlier "I Chose Freedom", the dramatic element of the challenge of the giant before which the whole world quails by a single brave man carries it adequately; and it makes a fascinating sequel. Any who felt forced to doubt Kravchenko's personal evidence —and I know many readers found the truth that he told almost incredible—will find it substantiated to the hilt here.

"Hundreds of Dachaus"

Of all the evidence the words that stand out most vividly were uttered by the locksmith Lujna, son of a small peasant who had been liquidated as a "kulak" for possessing 15 acres—to maintain a family of 13, of which Lujna was the only survivor.

"The Soviet regime, which promised to give us a worker's paradise and peace, gave us instead of peace a permanent class war. Instead of bread, they gave us famine and cannibalism. Instead of freedom they gave us the NKVD prisons and concentration camps; instead of free labor they gave us another form of slavery.

"That is what Victor Kravchenko wrote in his book, and he described only a small part of it, for no one can describe all these living martyrs, the people of the Ukraine and the other peoples of the Soviet Union, nor make you understand about them, for the truth transcends the limits of the human imagination. A tyrant has fallen in the Germany of Hitler, where we have seen Dachau and Buchenwald. *But I say to you that over there are hundreds of Dachaus and hundreds of Buchenwalds.*"

As perhaps the world's most notorious anti-Communist, Kravchenko concludes with a chapter developing the theme: "Anti-Communism is not an aim in itself. It is not enough to give the masses of the world something to fight *against*. We must offer them something to fight *for*. And they will not join us unless it be something for which they are willing to struggle."

The full measure of the fight carried on by Victor Kravchenko, son of a worker who fought for the revolution in 1905 and 1917, and one of the first generation of Soviet-trained engineers, rising to the height of a ministry of industry in the Kremlin, to expose the terrible truth about Stalin's police state, will only be assessed by historians of our period.

The rare combination in him of wide experience from the lowest to the highest levels of life in the USSR, of keen intelligence and real writing ability, and the courage, boldness and tenacity to carry out his mission at the risk of worse than death, is the great good fortune of the free world which he has tried to awaken in time to its deadly danger. There is as great a peril in neglecting his books as there was in neglecting Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.—*Willson Woodside.*

OPTIMIST ON EUROPE

Leo Lania should know Europe, as he says that he was born in Russia, raised in Austria, became a journalist in Italy, a playwright in Berlin, a film writer in Paris and a novelist in London. Since 1941 he has become an American.

He is given the credentials, on the cover of his latest book "The Nine Lives of Europe" (Ryerson, $5.00), of an optimist and a man of good will. He is certainly an optimist to believe in a revived Europe as an equal third force between America and Russia. But he reveals an average quota of prejudices, as a left-wing socialist seemingly very tolerant of Tito, and as a Zionist who believes Britain attempted to "murder" Israel and condemns Bevin's "alliances" with Greek fascists, Franco and the Mufti.

Again he appears as a rather woolly idealist who argues that if the Western powers will just "take Russia at her word" and agree to withdraw all occupation forces from Germany the "liberal and progressive forces there could build democracy with our all-

—Herblock in Washington Post

"THIS TIME *let's melt it down*": *Italy and Benelux countries will join with France and Germany in early talks on Schuman steel pool plan. British Government has declined to participate, though project for European unity was widely welcomed by public and press.*

out support." It doesn't faze him that he has declared earlier that "the Germans today are nihilists," and America has been "unwilling to offer them a constructive social and economic program."

This is a baffling book to review. The author has many interesting observations to make, and some profound ones, as he revisits a Europe "sick in mind and soul." There is no question of his being a fellow-traveller; he scorns the propaganda about American imperialism and finds the British Commonwealth an institution to admire. He urges a bold new policy to restore a healthy Europe, joined in federation. Yet how he can expect this from an America as juvenile as he depicts it and as wrong in nearly everything it has attempted, including the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, never becomes clear.

"A Matter of Doubt"

"EUROPE and the United States" (McClelland and Stewart, $4) by Vera Micheles Dean of the Foreign Policy Association, is a very different proposition. Here is a sober, unexciting "objective" textbook on European affairs for Americans. It is so "objective", in fact, that it is hedged all through with "It would be interesting to know", "It is open to question", "Opinions differ" and "It remains a matter of doubt."

—Brandel

INTENTIONS *in doubt? Vera Micheles Dean questions if Stalin knew what he was doing at time of Yalta.*

Putting her main stress on European nationalism, still running at "floodtide", and traditional great power rivalries, she is little exercised over the ideological issue between freedom and Soviet communism. Indeed she questions "whether or not Stalin at Yalta had an elaborate master-plan for the installation of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe."

It happens that at this time he had already installed his long-trained Comintern henchmen in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria. It seems Mrs. Dean finds the Comintern "a matter of doubt." And in any case she has an excuse for Stalin by saying that if the Russians had withdrawn from Eastern Europe in 1945, fascist regimes would have been set up from the Baltic to the Black Sea, except in Czechoslovakia.

For her "the theory appears to be supported" that "Russia's postwar moves have been designed to provide it with . . . a safety belt to prevent attack by others." Stalin would have left Greece and Italy alone, had the Western powers not "intervened" in Eastern Europe; she doesn't say they only sought the fulfilment of agreements Stalin had solemnly signed. She sees the USSR "fearing the military resurgence of Germany and Japan"; but she doesn't mention that it is Stalin who has built a new German Army, while we have strictly forbidden an army to both Germans and Japanese.

Her idea of "combatting Communism effectively" is for the United States "to propose and help to carry out some of the economic and social reforms urged by the Communists—in China, in Southeast Asia, in Africa, in Latin America, not to speak of Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Should this happen, the ideological issue between the United States and the USSR may boil down to divergence not so much about ends as about means."

In short, for Mrs. Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association of the United States, Communism is the real answer for much of the world, if it were just not carried out so roughly. Wait till Senator McCarthy hears about this!—*W. W.*

Highlight on hay

...or how C-I-L's Technical Service helped overcome a fire hazard

Before shooting the hayloft scene in Quebec Productions' current film "Séraphin," an unusual problem had to be overcome. Powerful lights (3200°K. internal temperature) constituted a serious fire hazard.

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LETTERS

Freight Charges on Wheat

I AM OBLIGED to you for trying to point out (SN May 2) to the *Winnipeg Free Press* that it is unlikely that, in testifying before the Royal Commission on Transportation . . . I should say that the ultimate buyer of export wheat, not the producer, pays the freight to market.

There are more complications in this question, however, than are reflected in your own comments—although, . . . it is perfectly true that, as between farmers in Eastern Manitoba and farmers farther west, there will always be a tendency for the economic rent of land in the former area to be favorably affected by the lower cost of carrying wheat to market.

However, I can illustrate the complexity of this situation by pointing out that you chose an unfortunate example when you used Western Saskatchewan as an area which suffers from higher freight rates. Actually, in present circumstances, the wheat of some parts of Western Saskatchewan can move to Vancouver more cheaply than to Fort William, and, at the present moment, can move all the way to Liverpool at an appreciably lower total freight charge than would be applied to wheat from areas considerably farther east.

The burden of my testimony was simply that I could not accept the theory that it is automatically true at all times and in all market circumstances, that increases or decreases in freight rates on wheat will produce advantage or disadvantage for wheat growers in Western Canada. In many cases such increases or decreases will be absorbed by ocean carriers, or in the price paid by overseas buyers.

In Canada in 1922, and in the United States in 1929, freight rates on wheat were reduced for the specific purpose of aiding the wheat grower. In each case the cash price of wheat—at Fort William or Chicago, as the case may be—fell by the amount of the freight rate reduction. In 1929, when the freight rate reduction was terminated, the cash price of wheat rose at once by a similar amount, although the market was then in a process of steady decline.

The subject is a very interesting bit of market theory, and cannot be dismissed with some simple statement.

Montreal, PQ. P. C. ARMSTRONG

SN's Strange Doctrine

IT IS strange doctrine SATURDAY NIGHT preaches (May 9) in praising Auditor-General Watson Sellar for expressing a public opinion adverse to a policy adopted by the Government, the duly-empowered authority, and in encouraging him to do the same thing again whenever he pleases.

—Globe-Telegram
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Like SATURDAY NIGHT, I am not concerned that the opinion was against the Government. Nor am I interested here in the question of what weight attaches to Mr. Sellar's qualifications as an authority upon national policy. I am concerned, however, that a civil servant should enter upon public discussion of the merits of a policy brought into operation by the Government of the day (that it is the St. Laurent Government is neither here nor there) and that he should be praised by a journal like SATURDAY NIGHT for so doing.

Mr. Sellar is a civil servant in fact, and SATURDAY NIGHT does not make him otherwise by pointing out that he is removable by Parliament only. As a civil servant he is the employee of all the people. He is employed to perform certain duties in connection with the transaction of public business under whatever policies Parliament may approve.

His job begins there, and ends there. Like every other civil servant Mr. Sellar, on appointment, gave up his private citizen's right to say publicly whatever he pleased about government policies whenever he pleased. If he was not prepared to forego that right, he should have foregone appointment. He has no business now to express opinions in the area of policy, which is a political area.

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PEOPLE

CHIN UP

■ In Saskatoon, **E. E. Eisenhauer,** Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister of Public Works, told the annual convention of Jaycees they should stop having an inferiority complex about Canada and start bragging about their country. Canada's 13,766,000 people had done more in less time than any nation on earth, he said.

■ **Minister of Agriculture James Gardiner** likes apple juice. When he learned several chain restaurants in Ottawa refused to serve it he told the House he was thinking of asking his staff to boycott them. A few days later the representative of one chain invited Mr. Gardiner to lunch, telling him that he could have as much apple juice as he could drink. With **Minister of Trade and Commerce C. D. Howe** warning that the outlook for overseas apple sales is poor, Mr. Gardiner wonders why so many Canadians go on drinking orange and pineapple juice all the time. He'd like **Health Minister Paul Martin** to test some Canadian apple juice and see how good it is. Apple juice, says Mr. Gardiner, is no longer mainly water. It can now stand firmly on fortified feet and compare favorably with any similar product.

■ For 19-year-old **Doreen Mable Stoutenburg** of London, Ont., it was more than a mere wedding day. It was the day she had looked forward to during the long hours of waiting with bandages covering her eyes and the desperate thought that the operation might not be successful. But it was

—CP

THE STACEYS: *A wedding day plus.*

and the cornea transplanted to her right eye in New York a few short weeks before had given her 83.10 per cent vision. Two months before her wedding to Lewis George Stacey she had been facing total blindness. Now, her doctor said she would in all probability have 100 per cent vision in this eye in a few weeks.

■ **Mrs. Brandt Johnston,** 59, and **Mrs. George McKinley,** 69, of Toronto have been walking long distances for over 45 years. On May 24 they reversed their last year's route and walked the 45 miles from Hamilton to Toronto, averaging four miles an hour. They started off on a breakfast of dates and a glass of lemon juice and hot

—Michael Burns

MMES. *Johnston and McKinley: "If anyone thinks we accept lifts . . ."*

water. Both are vegetarians. The previous week they had walked five times around Toronto Island on a 40-mile practice jaunt. "If anyone thinks we accept lifts en route, we guarantee to walk 50 miles with him at anytime," said Mrs. Johnston.

■ According to the **Rev. Nelson Chappel,** Secretary of the Department of Christian Council of Churches, Toronto is living up to one of its nicknames. Reporting to the 98th session of the Toronto Anglican Synod he said: "I wonder if we realize that Toronto is going to be a rival of Rome this year." Five thousand delegates from 60 countries will attend the World Convention on Christian Education to be held in the city Aug. 10-16.

■ On Saturday, June 3, the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra pitched a gay Symphony Round-Up and Fair. Among the attractions — bingo, square dancing (lessons included), horse show,—were **Conductor Sir Ernest** and **Lady MacMillan** at the Hot Dog Stand.

■ It might be fun to get all the Algernons and John Worthings together for a sort of Oscar Wilde celebration. It seems as if every group of importance (pardon the pun) does "The Importance of Being Earnest" once in a membership time. SN remembers a University College (U of T) production with now-Professor **Robert Finch** as John and **Brian Doherty** as Algernon. Last month the Canadian Repertory Theatre of Ottawa cast **John Atkinson** as John and **Christopher Plummer** as Algernon. And the University Alumnae Dramatic Club of Toronto are playing this Convocation week in Hart House Theatre with **Bill Hutt** as the latest Algie and Montrealer **Michael Kane** as "Earnest in town."

—Trotter Studio

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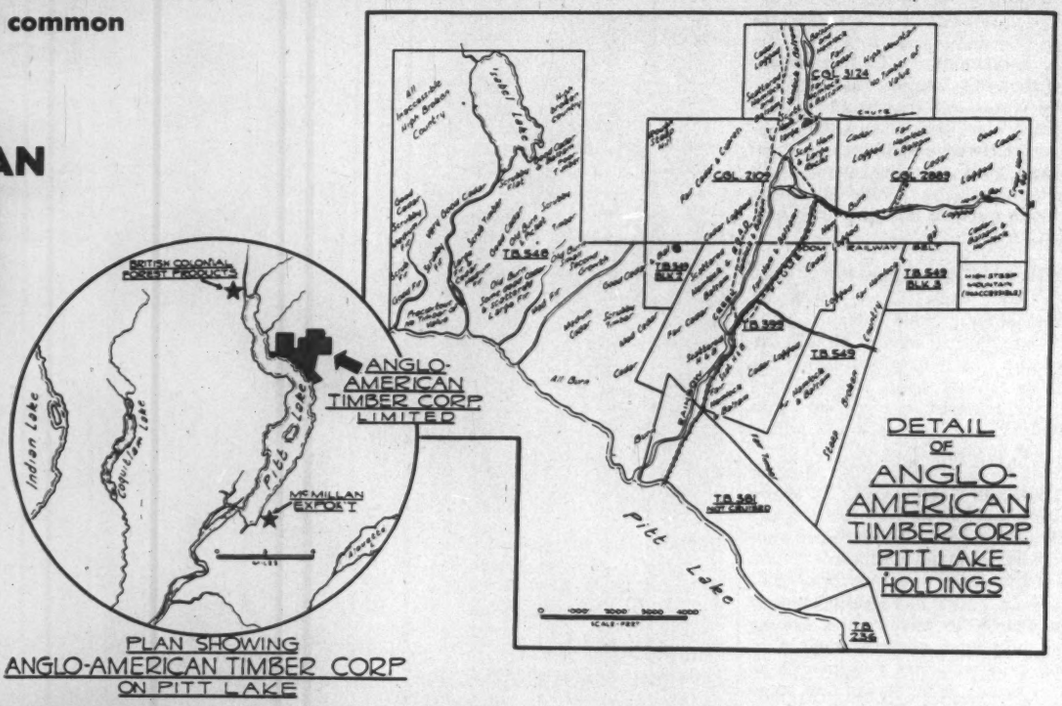

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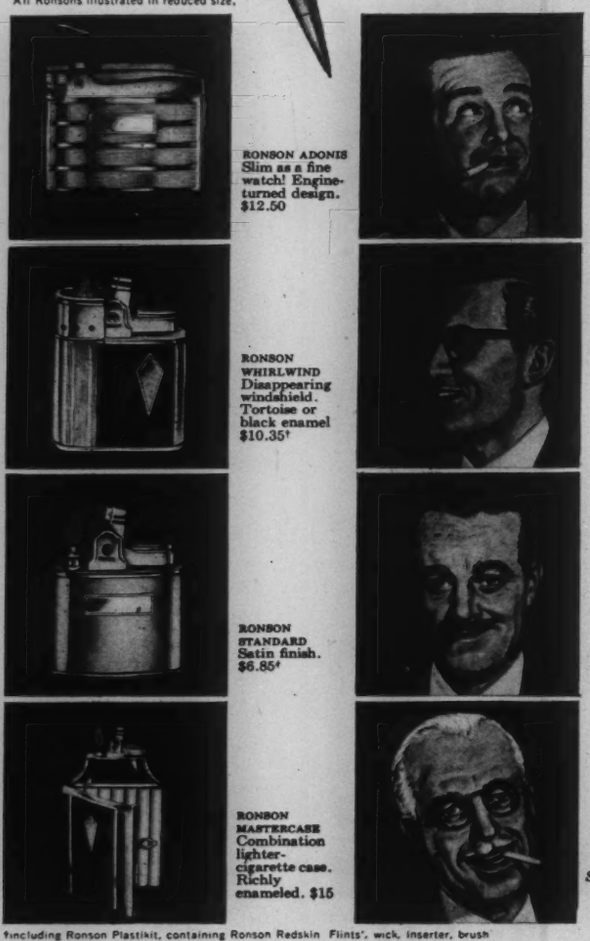

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"FILL 'ER UP!"

For the First Time in Ten Years Motorists Free from Rationing

London.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in more than ten years it is now possible to drive up to a garage, any garage, and say, "Fill her up." Not just so many gallons, anxiously consulting the thin little book of coupons that never seemed to contain even half enough, but "Fill her up", just like that!

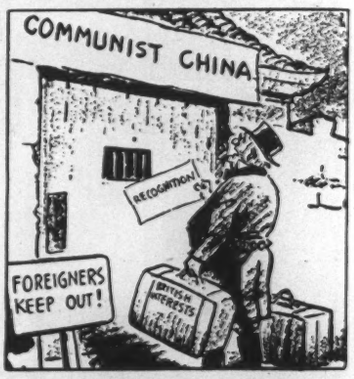
Canadian motorists will perhaps not realize what a relief it all is—even though gasoline now costs a good deal more than it did. Even the Canadian visitor who, in the past few years, has been doing some of his motoring in this country may not fully realize it. In his case the Government played the role of genial host, and saw to it that he had nothing to worry about.

The British motorist, however, really suffered, and with him all the various forms of industry and business that depended on his being able to drive about the country freely: the hotel business in particular. Now he and they are all rejoicing in this suddenly proclaimed emancipation.

The arrangement with the American oil companies—Standard Oil of New Jersey and California-Texas — is so simple and so obviously sensible that people are wondering why something of the kind was not done a year ago or more. Experts in the oil business insisted that de-rationing was possible, and there was a widespread demand for it on all sides—except of course the Socialist side. When Mr. Churchill called for it, so short a while ago as the General Election, he was accused of trying to "bribe" the electorate, of shamelessly "playing with the economic recovery of the nation". "Irresponsible", said Sir Stafford Cripps. "It is quite easy to see," said Mr. Attlee, "that Mr. Churchill has not given a moment's thought to the subject." How much had Mr. Atlee?

Oh, well, let us not study the teeth of the gift-horse! For this really is a gift-horse, and not only for the motorist. It is confidently estimated that the decision will bring the Treasury a nice little annual windfall of about £26,000,000 in increased revenue.

Perhaps the American companies were not quite ready to play. Perhaps the Government had so big a majority it did not have to worry. Perhaps the results of the last Election and the nearness of the next have had something to do with this sudden change of attitude. There are a lot of "perhapses", but nobody is worrying much about them—least of all the motorists.



Knott in Dallas Morning News

CLOSED DOOR: *Though Britain has been kept waiting 5 months to send an ambassador to Peking, Mr. Bevin has declared he will support the entry of Communist China into the U.N.*

—Miller

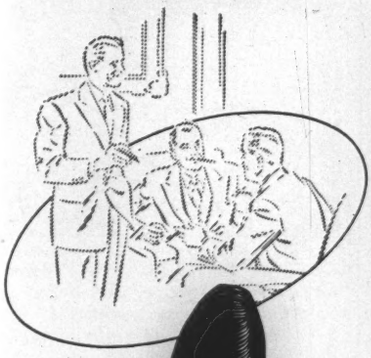
GRASPS A NETTLE: *Food Minister Maurice Webb, having abolished the "points" system of rationing, tackles highly-charged political problem, reorganizing the famous Peanut Scheme.*

PEANUT SCHEME AGAIN

PEOPLE who predicted — and they were by no means all Socialists—that Mr. Maurice Webb, promoted from the Socialist Back Bench, would make an excellent successor to Mr. Strachey as Minister of Food, have a good deal to point to in support of their opinion. His recent abolition of points-rationing is only one more indication of his firm intention to do away with controls wherever possible.

His present handling of the difficult, complicated, and politically dangerous problem of the Peanut Scheme in East Africa is taken as a further exhibition of good sense, decision, and courage. It took courage to fire Sir Leslie Plummer, the chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, whom the Government previously had supported through thick and thin—thin certainly in the results he got. It took courage also to tell the House that the new plan for the Peanut Scheme was on a more modest and less expensive scale. After all the rosy descriptions and large claims and even larger promises!—*P.O'D.*

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS



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U.S. AFFAIRS

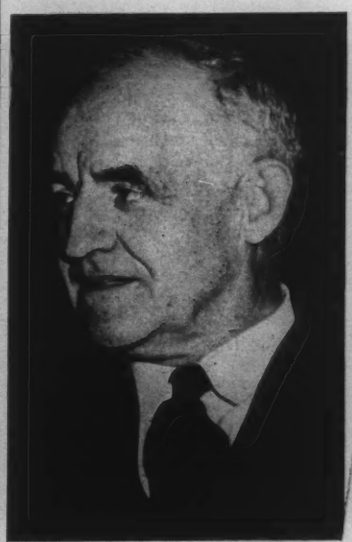
TOSCANINI'S TOUR A GREAT TRIUMPH

Washington.

ARTURO TOSCANINI, 83-year-old "maestro" of the world, is just completing a triumphal 8,000-mile tour of the United States in his own special train. The god-like treatment he has received from one end of America to the other makes nonsense of the widespread European fallacy that this continent cares for nothing but coca-cola, baseball, movies and money.

It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to find any film star or sports champion who could command anything like the reverence and honor that has been heaped on the elderly conductor of "high-brow" music.

Everywhere there has been the same sell-out of concert tickets several months in advance. Everywhere the public has been agog with stories about his exuberant disposition, volatile artistic temperament, and, above all, his "eternal youth." The week he came to California, an entire special supplement of the *San Francisco Chronicle* was published in his honor.



LEADING *Southern liberal, Senator Frank P. Graham, favored to win N. Carolina run-off primary. Though a Truman "Fair Dealer," he opposes the Brannan Farm Plan and enforcement of President's Civil Rights program.*

The special train which is taking Toscanini and his orchestra on their fabulously successful trip is specially equipped for his convenience. It travels slowly, has a special built-in bed for his comfort and two compartments have been ripped down to make room for a bath.

He has also the extra large cupboard space he requires for his wardrobe which contains among other things 40 dress shirts.

Toscanini also travels well supplied with conductors' batons: this allows him to leave one behind at each city he plays in. It is then auctioned at fancy prices for local charities. In Washington bids for the precious little stick started pouring in long before

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OR ADEQUATE DEFENSES AND A DEPRESSED ECONOMY

—Alexander in Philadelphia Bulletin

COST OF COLD PEACE: *Congress faces unhappy choice, with deficit of $5 billions this year, perhaps $8 billions next year, increasing public debt in a time of high prosperity.*

Toscanini arrived. Proceeds go to a children's holiday camp.

The fuss is an American expression of unstinted admiration for a beloved genius. But his special popularity springs partly from his eccentricities, his white-headed impishness, his radiant personal charm. The "maestro" himself is keenly aware of the special place he occupies in the heart of this large public.

Sometimes he chooses familiar ways of expressing his appreciation. In a great southern city, for instance, he enchanted his audience by following up a serious program with a performance of the anthem of the southern states: "Dixie."

By Nora Beloff, special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

FOLLOW-UP ON FUCHS

THE FBI does not ordinarily give out any details as to how it ferrets out spies, and strongly objected during the Judith Coplon trial to revelations in court of its methods of operation. However, it seems to have felt such justifiable pride in its achievement in hunting down one of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' chief confederates that it has given out a little information on just how it put its hands on Harry Gold.

Though Fuchs now appears willing to talk in his British prison, he does not know the real names of those to whom he passed information. In Gold's case, at least, he could give only a vague description: a stocky man of Slavic face, about 40 years old, 5-foot-8 high. From the list of some 1,200 names which the FBI had gathered, of people whom Fuchs met or might have met while in the U.S., the Bureau gradually narrowed the search down to a few chemists in the New York-Philadelphia area.

One of these was Harry Gold, 39-year-old research worker on rheumatic fever in Philadelphia, born of Russian parents in Switzerland. At first he denied any acquaintance with Fuchs; but he was tripped up by a simple contradiction. He also denied having ever been in the South-Western United States. The FBI were able to present evidence that he had met Fuchs in New Mexico in 1945. Gold then confessed, and gave a "complete account" of his doings.

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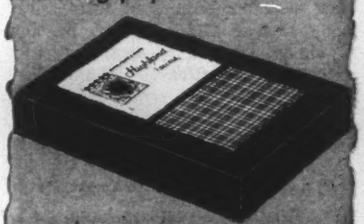

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BOOKS

SILLY WAR

THE YEAR OF THE SPANIARD — by Henry Castor—*Doubleday*—$3.25.

GALLONS of ink have been spilled on chronicles of the American Civil War but surprisingly little has been lavished on the Spanish-American War of 1898. It is this disreputable conflict — one really authentic example of Yankee Imperialism—which provides the background for Mr. Castor's lusty, blustery novel. "The Year of the Spaniard" could scarcely be mistaken for a serious study of a serious subject; it is a rollicking yarn, full of excitement and frequently extremely funny.

Caleb Hawkins, the handsome law-student, and Warren Spangler, the brash young reporter, are the principal protagonists through whose observant eyes we are invited to view the war and the people who made it, enjoyed it or suffered through it. They are both believable characters, typical in many respects of the vigorous, optimistic but not entirely ingenuous age of which they were a part.

There are a number of hilarious portraits—or are they merely caricatures?—of such notable flesh-and-blood characters as Stephen Crane, Richard Harding Davis, Stephen Bonsal and, of course, the one and only Teddy Roosevelt.

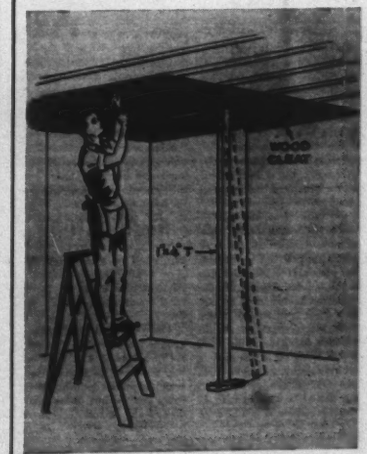
A rollicking, rowdy and thoroughly irreverent chronicle of one of the silliest wars in history.—*J. L. W.*

DO IT YOURSELF

YOUR DREAM HOME—by Hubbard Cobb—*Musson*—$4.95.

SINCE the last war there have been literally thousands of build-your-own-home books offered to the roofless public. The latest, a 500-page, American volume called "Your Dream Home—How to build it for less than $3,500," is an excellent investment if you plan to work on the construction yourself. Even if you only plan to build a summer cottage or a garage it is a worthwhile textbook.

The author of "Your Dream Home" assumes that you are an enthusiastic tyro with average intelligence and an elementary knowledge of tools. From there he leads you through the preliminaries of choosing and buying land



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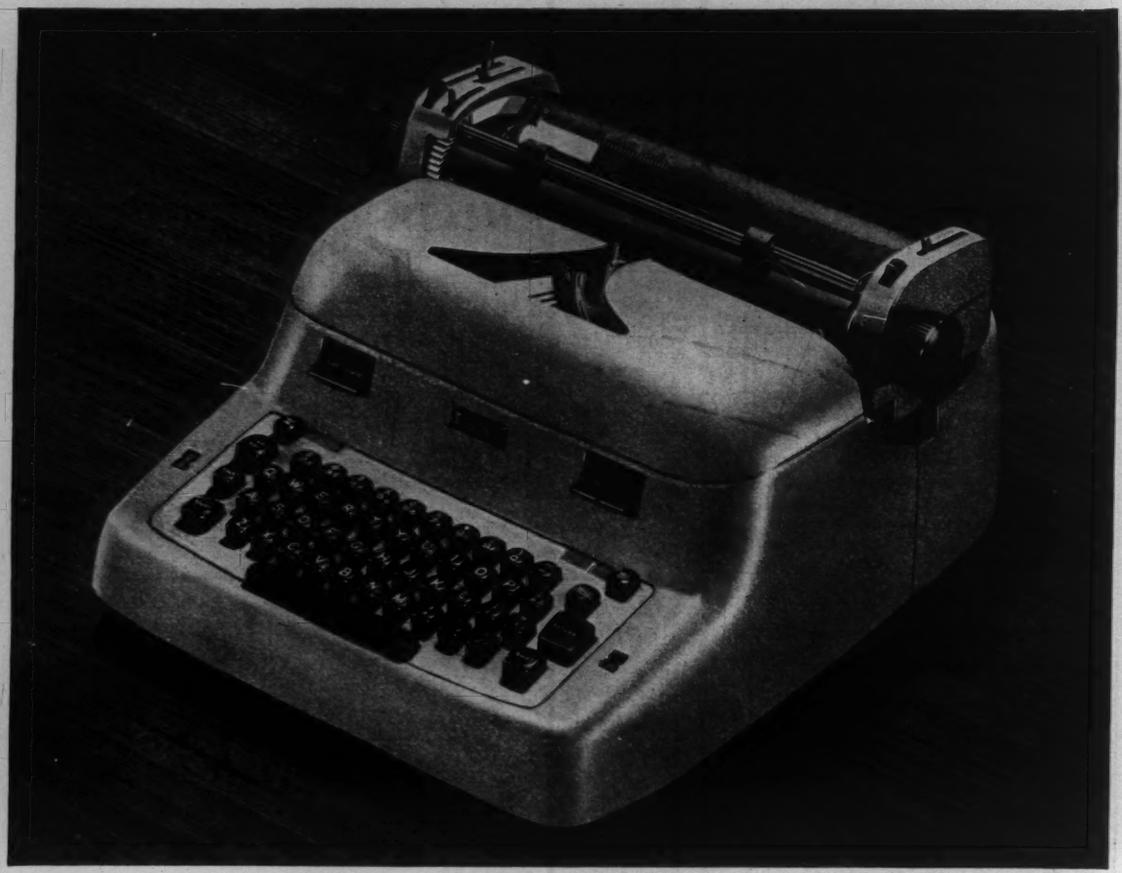

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and financing the project. Then he suggests that you make a 50-60 per cent saving in the cost of your home by eliminating the labor cost and doing the manual work yourself.

Once started on the building you have only to turn to the book for all the instruction and advice you need. From the foundations right through the gamut of operations to landscaping the book adequately covers practically every phase of building that you will encounter. Local conditions and prices however may necessitate further specialized research in some fields.

To simplify the contents, there are hundreds of diagrams and pictures each illustrating some point in the text. There are also plans and instructions for eight different homes.

The author has neglected to warn the ambitious novice of the discouraging magnitude of the task he has set himself in building his own home. For an unskilled worker a conservative estimate of the number of hours in a five room house is set at something over one thousand hours. This means that the builder will have to average about three hours a day for a full year—over and above his regular job. Winter most likely will halt operations and carry the project well into the second summer.

Still—$3,500 isn't much for a home of your own.—*K.R.*

TIRELESS QUEST

IN SEARCH OF OURSELVES—by Len Peterson and Dr. J. D. M. Griffin—McClelland & Stewart—(four pamphlets) $1.25.

SOME little time ago the CBC organized and broadcast an excellent series of brief dramatic sketches entitled "In Search of Ourselves." The dramatizations dealt with everyday problems in mental hygiene, with emphasis on social attitudes and relationships; scripts were based on actual case histories and neither pointed out morals nor suggested solutions. Four of these playlets by Len Peterson are now available in printed form, with commentaries and questions by Dr. J. D. M. Griffin, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The subjects under discussion in these four inexpensive little pamphlets are Sex Education, Brotherly Hatred, The Careful Boy and Adolescent Re-

—John Steele

LEN PETERSON

bellion. It is difficult to imagine anything more likely to be provocative of healthy discussion among groups interested in these and allied topics. Dr. Griffin's questions alone, without benefit of the drama-scripts, would provide sufficient material for several evenings' profitable discussion in parents' associations. Sample questions: "Should sex-education be undertaken by the school? Or by the church? *How* should it be attempted? What would you do if your son (or daughter) 'got into trouble'? Whom would you look to for help and advice? What agencies exist in your community to help in cases like this?"

On "Brotherly Hatred": "Is it possible for children to grow up without experiencing jealousy and hatred? What are some of the common situations in family life that encourage these emotions? Can they be avoided? What would you think might be done to keep the normal rivalry of growing children within healthy limits?" Surely here is material for a whole volume!

"Is the model child necessarily a happy child or a healthy child?" Dr. Brock Chisholm would greet this one with a resounding "no". "Is the strict, authoritarian father necessarily a good father?"

On "Adolescent Rebellion," Dr. Griffin asks the following questions, including (as in the other pamphlets) others based on the actual script: "What role can a sympathetic, understanding adult play in such a case? What are some other types of adolescent reaction to growing up?" The importance of human relationships is heavily underlined in this fourth pamphlet.

Altogether the co-authors of these little books are to be congratulated on a really valuable contribution, one which ought to be snapped up by parent-teacher organizations even tepidly interested in discussion groups. —*J.E.P.*

LIFE IN A VACUUM

THE DARK PENINSULA—by Ernest Frost— *Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

A BAFFLING first novel is about a British Army Service Corps unit in charge of the reconstruction of a town in southern Italy after the campaign has moved northward. Written in a highly secretive style characteristic of the little magazines (the publisher is also editor of the Penguin New Writing series) the book deals principally with the psychological interiors of a trio of soldiers, Colonel Judd, Lieutenant Mulholland and Private Thompson, three as unhappy individuals as you'd hope to find outside the novels of Mr. Frost's undoubted model, Jean-Paul Sartre. When not revolving drunkenly around their respective pasts and each other they are *vis-à-vis* with three people of the town: Sibil Gerhardt, a shattered cosmopolite, Mario Ferani, the town's doctor whose Fascist leanings are thinly coated with collaborationist hypocrisy, and his wife, Carla. All of it is told against a background as humid as the inside of a high-speed tire and an atmosphere as emotionally hopeless as, again, that of the proponent of Existentialism.

Mr. Frost, however, lacks the master's ability to bring his lost souls to life and his ability to give their embarrassing self-dramatization a plausible dignity. They are not intrinsically interesting and they speak to themselves and to each other out of a surrealistic dusk which discourages understanding. At times one is reminded of another probable model, the late Ford Madox Ford whose characters also never seem to speak directly to anyone, but Mr. Frost misses Ford's sense of the fitness of reticence.

In the beginning one is lulled into a belief that the author has something rich to say about his desiccated people: there is often a fine felicity of expression, especially in his delineation of the spiritually empty town. Later though, one is cloyed by an overblown search for the *mot juste* and at the end one leaves the characters without regret and with the feeling that the tail of the Problem of Being, even in a vacuum, still remains unsalted. The jacket design and the typography of the book are in exquisite taste in keeping with the high standards of the firm.—*M.B.*

BOOK SERVICE

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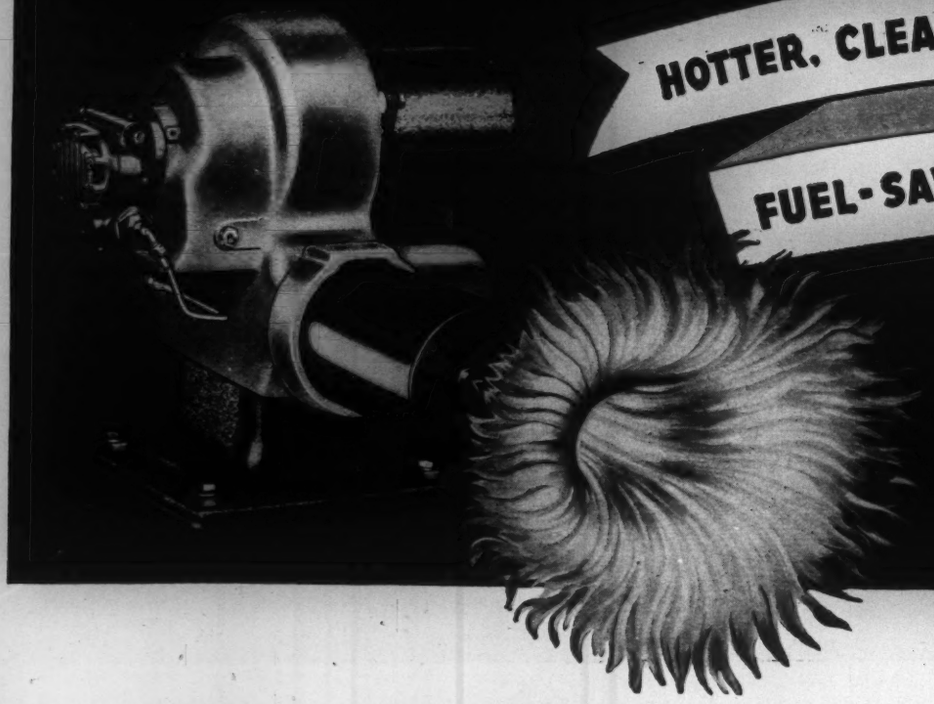

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

HIGHLIGHTS FROM "SHOW BOAT"—*Jerome Kern.* Dorothy Kirsten and Robert Merrill with an orchestra conducted by John Scott Trotter do a rather pedestrian performance of a set of solos and duets from the famed musical. Any Kern fan knows them all by heart, and the tunes themselves continue to do things to our hearts. The solos are better than the duets. We wished that Kirsten and Merrill had put a little more warmth, more blend and less independent (albeit tonally correct) warbling in their duets ("You Are Love," "Why Do I Love You?"). *(RCA Victor—78 rpm—DM1341.)*

LES SYLPHIDES — *Chopin.* If done right, there is nothing lovelier than fully orchestrated ballet music. If scored thin—and heard without the visual appeal, there is little more insipid work in music literature. But the New York Philharmonic does it right, competently works through the half dozen or so Chopin valses with richness where it's called for and deftness always. Only occasionally does the orchestra intrude itself with a heavy beat through the basic score, which is, after all, still the lightest music this side of heaven. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—78 rpm—D254.)*

—© Karsh

ELLEN BALLON: *Its fullest value.*

OPERATIC GROUP *(Columbia)*—"Celeste Aida," "Mamma, Quel Vino" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" *(D256-6)*; "La Vita è Inferno" and "Oh, Tu Che in Seno" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," "Vesti La Giubba" and two arias from "Rigoletto" *(D256-1 to 6—all 78 rpm)*: Richard Tucker, tenor with Fausto Cleva conducting the Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra sings a sample of some better known arias. Not only are the numbers the type that have worn well but Tucker's rendition will also go well for repeated listening. Tucker is no Caruso but his vocal manner is full of color and robustness. His interpretations are melodically fine, just the right amount of dramatics without being hammily declamatory. The orchestral performance is equally fine. Recording: good.

CHACONNE—*Bach.* From Sonata No. 4 in D-minor for Unaccompanied Violin; the composer at his most human, most tender; a combination of dignity and poignancy given full measure of attention by Pianist Egon Petri. On the reverse, the Beethoven Sonata No. 6 in F-major with vigorous interpretation. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia — 33 1/3 rpm — ML2049).*

■ SN belatedly got round to hearing the London recording (LP77) of Villa-Lobos's First Piano Concerto played by the Canadian pianist **Ellen Ballon** (for whom it was written and to whom it is dedicated) with *l'Orchestre Suisse Romande* under the direction of Ernest Ansermet. It makes delightful listening, full of color and variety, gives fine scope for Miss Ballon's flamboyant technique. Recording is excellent.

■ Montreal's Little Symphony's new conductor, **Carl Bamberger,** is an Austrian by birth who received his musical education in Vienna, where he studied conducting as well as piano and cello under (among others) Schenker and Buxbaum. While in Europe he had spells of conducting in Vienna, Germany, Finland and Estonia, now and then running down to Egypt for guest appearances at Cairo and Alexandria. In the United States he was Director of the Orchestra and Opera Department of the Mannes School of Music, Musical Director of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society and leading conductor of the Brooklyn Symphony and Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He comes to Montreal from the post of Music Director of the Columbia, S.C. Annual Music Festival.

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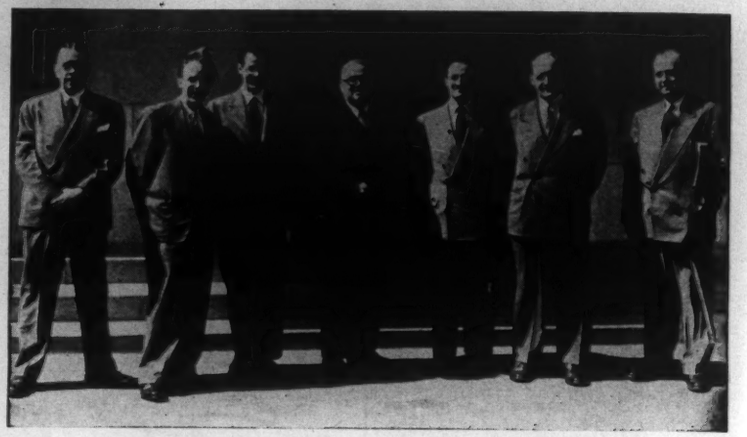


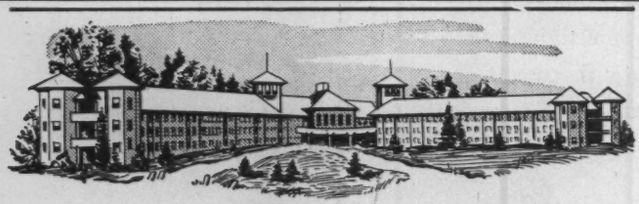
CANADIAN EDITORS ON BRITISH INDUSTRIAL TOUR

(See *Business Front*)

PHOTOGRAPHED at Derby, England, with their host, E. W. Hives, C H, M B E, Managing Director of Rolls-Royce, Ltd. (centre) are (left to right) Herbert McManus of SATURDAY NIGHT; William Corfield of the *London Free Press*; Robert Halford of *Aircraft & Airport*; Ronald Keith of *Canadian Aviation*; R. D. Forster of Montreal and Forbes Rhude of The Canadian Press.

Conducting officers of the tour were two internationally-known figures in the fields of Press Relations and Advertising, Miles Procter-Gregg and A. I. Fenwick. The Canadian party arrived at London Airport by TCA and were taken by car through an itinerary which included St. Albans, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Derby, Coventry, Hucknall, The Potteries, Crewe and Glasgow.

An interesting feature of the tour was the entertainment on two occasions at the famous Rolls-Royce guest houses, war-born because of accommodation lack. These gracious country houses are at Duffield Bank, outside Derby and at Dalmeny Park, Barrhead, outside Glasgow.



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Brain-Teaser:

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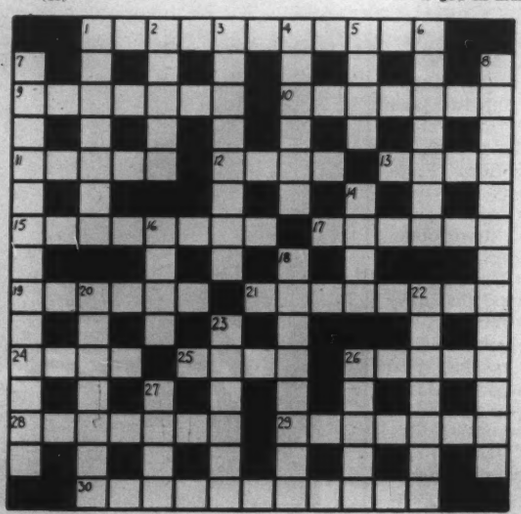
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. What the convalescent is glad to be getting. (2, 3, 6)
9. He sounds like a Caesar. (7)
10. Meet unexpectedly. (and how!) (7)
11. The Third Man's without words. (5)
12. The confessor does it up. (4)
13. Where the fare is billed. (4)
15. None for the wicked? Not even as much! (8)
17. Being so alive bears a hazard. (6)
19. Inspire to live. (6)
21. Nail I got broken engraving designs on 24. perhaps. (8)
24. Germans ran away and left them. (4)
25. Zeus was her swa(i)n. (4)
26. Principle, though reversed, remains unchanged. (5)
28. Red rose screen. (7)
29. Thistle, shamrock, rose. (7)
30. And his seasonable song is wordless, too. (11)

DOWN

1. They take great interest in (and from) you. (7)
2. Copious maple. (5)
3. Sleepy guest at a mad tea-party. (8)
4. He may be in care of French literature. (6)
5. Looks out of place in an 8. (4)
6. Kind of license for golf clubs. (7)
7. Dropping a hint, are they on hand in the dairy? (6, 7)
8. To win it one must naturally be in first class shape. (6, 7)
14. Song of Maria Chapdelaine. (4)
16. Tennyson's blooming maid of Astolat. (4)
18. Worn by petty thieves? (8)
20. Dull existence, aggravating to the unmusical, no doubt. (7)
22. It glides for the picture show. (7)
23. He sounds the least of tenants. (6)
26. A boot? Don't mention it! (5)
27. A god in hiding. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Bartlett
5. Teacup
10. Gigolos
11. Satiric
12. Molasses
13. Grille
15. Passing the time
20. Widowers' Houses
24. Lowest
26. Maniacal
30. Giggler 32. Yorick
31. Reloads 33. Clematis

DOWN

1. Bigamy
2. Regalia
3. Lolls
4. Taste
6. Enter
7. Corelli
8. Pocketed
9. Ash
14. Itch
16. Sow
17. Norm
18. Emu
19. Swell guy
21. Dowager
22. Enchant
23. Clasps
25. Salic 28. Islam
27. April 29. Wry (110)

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DOUBLE VOICED OPERETTAS

G and S Make Wednesday Nights: Two Hours, With Two Casts

SAID a recent letter to CBC: "Only snobbishness keeps Gilbert and Sullivan off CBC Wednesday Nights." Never let it be said that program director Harry Boyle can't take a hint. So on May 3 the trans-Canada network was treated to a 2-hour complete performance of "The Mikado"; with "The Yeomen of the Guard" aired last Wednesday night; and another G and S scheduled for August.

Not only did the listening audience get unadulterated Gilbert and Sullivan but it got two casts as well. Singers aren't always good radio actors, and as much of the light-hearted gaiety is found in the between-songs conversation, CBC decided to be original. They hired a speaking cast as well as a singing one. Producer Ernest Morgan must have approached the task with some trepidation. Would the audience let itself be fooled into believing the two voices belonged to one person? He matched the voices as carefully as possible and waited for the reaction. He needn't have worried. Gilbert and Sullivan *in toto* and with two sets of casts went over big.

Both operettas were faithful G and S productions. As producer Ernest Morgan said: "Not one syllable of Gilbert's libretto or lyrics has been changed or arranged. Nothing has been brought up-to-date. This is more out of downright fear than expediency. You may cut, arrange or adapt the Bible and Shakespeare—but not Gilbert and Sullivan, unless you want the wrath of the G and S cultists down on your bowed and bloody head. And what a fearsome wrath it is!"

Most of the double casts speak for each other in all three presentations. The one important exception is Edmund Hockridge, the Lord High Executioner of "The Mikado." Hockridge left for home in Vancouver after the broadcast. His speaking voice, Eric Christmas, teamed up with Donald Brown for "The Yeomen."

The CBC Light Opera Company was organized three years ago for the express purpose of presenting G and S over the air. It is under the direction of Geoffrey Waddington.

■ In the open Drama Section of the 1949 Canadian Radio Awards, "The Trial" (CBC Wednesday Night program) placed first. This was an adaptation by Mac Shoub of Franz Kafka's novel, produced by Rupert Caplan, music by Neil Chotem, and played by a large cast of Montreal players. Honorable mention went to "The Story of Hilda Morgan" by Lister Sinclair and produced on Stage 49 by Andrew Allan, with original music by Lucio Agostini and to *"La Farce du Pendu Dépendu,"* an adaptation by Eloi de Grandmont and produced by Florent Forget with original music by Michael Perrault.

In the Variety Program class, the award went to the Wayne and Shuster Show for the second year in succession. Honorable mentions: "The Happy Gang" in Toronto and *"Soirées de Chez Nous"* in Montreal.

—Photos by Milne

THE TALKING *cast: Eric Christmas, Alice Hill, Frank Peddie and Dick Nelson.*

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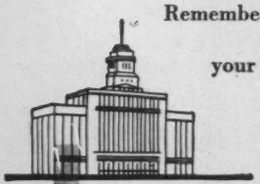

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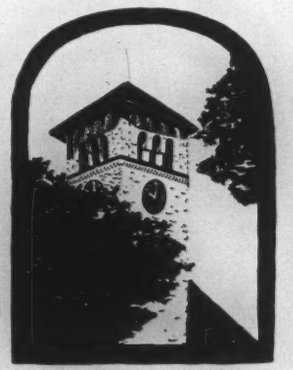
EDUCATION

BABBITT OR BAUDELAIRE?

The Faculty or the Board of Governors: Just Who Runs Our Universities?

A LETTER from an unknown correspondent started SN on the track of a problem that faces educators at the University level in an ever-increasing degree. The problem, as pointed out by our correspondent, is "Just who controls the policy of a Canadian university: the academic staff or the Board of Governors?" For a fuller explanation of the problem, SN invited Professor C. A. Ashley, well known political scientist and member of the faculty of the University of Toronto, to comment. His statement herewith:

THE DEFINITIONS of a university put forward by writers or speakers almost invariably contain reference to a corporate body or a community. If these definitions are accepted, there are few universities in Canada. The typical organization of a Canadian university consists of two main controlling bodies: the academic staff and the Board of Governors, with the President a member of both. Mutual trust, shared responsibility and common ideals are not found in this organization in sufficient strength to suggest a corporate body.



The typical board consists of men who may genuinely be sacrificing their leisure from a sense of public duty. Few of them have the time or the background to give them such a grasp of the real business of a university as to inspire confidence on the part of the academic staff. Yet they are far more closely concerned with the details of the university than is a board of directors of any well-managed company. Further, although they may have differences of opinion amongst themselves, they are drawn almost entirely from a small section of society: the conspicuously successful business and professional class.

The Senate controls academic policy—in theory. But in some Canadian universities even the Senate is not entirely an academic body. In reality, the policy of the Senate becomes effective only when supported by funds in the absolute control of the Board. The academic staff has no recognized way in which it can express an opinion on financial matters, and even the mildest attempt is likely to be treated as an impertinence.

The President is in the unfortunate position of trying to gain the respect of the academic staff and the confidence of the Board. Generally speaking, Canadian universities have been financially starved, and Boards have been more effective in curtailing expenditure than in obtaining funds. In some respects, a university may be treated as if it were a rather shabby factory in the hands of receivers, who have instructions not to carry it through the final stages of bankruptcy. As the President can do little without carrying the Board with him, his contact with and knowledge of the staff will suffer. He may refer to the staff as colleagues, but actions speak louder than words. If his sympathies are too much with the staff, he will be thwarted by the Board and eventually eased out of his position.

People never tire of repeating the platitude that professors should think before they speak and should also realize that their university may suffer if they are indiscreet. Boards and presidents have been sensitive on this point. What, one may ask, is the position of a professor who believes that a discreditable action by a Board or President reflects unfavorably on the university? A further difficulty is not entirely of the professor's making. He is encouraged by the administration to a form of exhibitionism. If it is in the interests of the university that he should be as much as possible in the public eye, the university must run the risk that that eye will occasionally discern something unfavorable, and that the public relations man will have to work overtime.

A university should consist largely of unusual and colorful persons. Some people are bound to pick out one color and say that they do not like it, failing to appreciate the iridescence of the whole body. If the general hue is allowed or forced to be a dull grey, then any individual color that remains will shine more vividly. But no action of one member of the academic staff can sully the reputation of a university as can an action of its executive head or its governing body.

Freedom of the academic man has been dealt with effectively by two famous university presidents; first Hutchins: "The democratic view that the state may determine the amount of money to be spent on education and may regulate education and educators by law has nothing to do with the wholly undemocratic notion that citizens may tell educators how to conduct education and still less with the fantastic position that they may tell them how to live, vote, think and speak"; and by Lowell: "If a university or college censors what its professors may say, if it restrains them from uttering something it does not approve, it thereby assumes responsibility for that which it permits them to say. This is logical and inevitable, but it is a responsibilty which an institute of learning would be very unwise in assuming."

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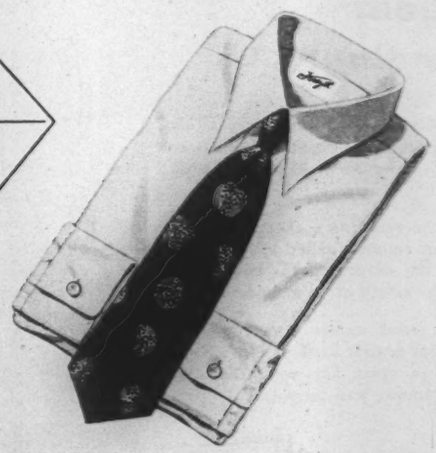

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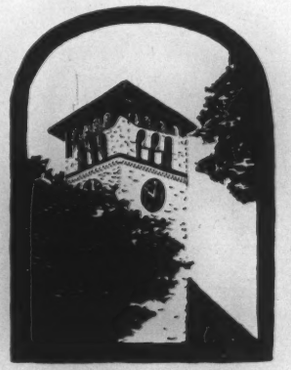

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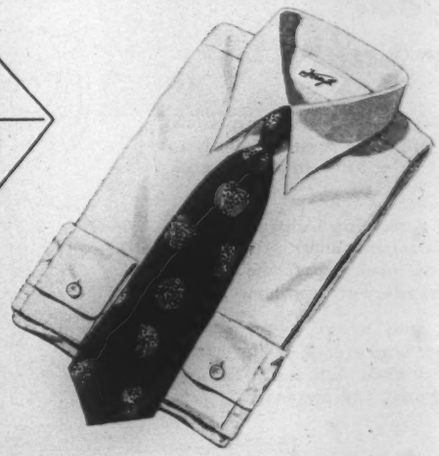

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SPORTS

Keep Alive Till Fall

Holidays are Fraught with Peril And Hopes for Survival Dwindle

ALONG about this time each year, this magazine runs a couple of columns of timely warnings to vacationists and cottagers about the perils of the summertime. Judging from season's-end statistics, nobody reads them, or perhaps those most concerned don't live long enough to do so.

This is rather unfortunate. It is a comparatively simple matter to do away with oneself in the comfort of one's own home, without going to the trouble and expense of making vacation plans, renting a cottage, buying a boat, and so on.

However, for the tradition-minded, who like to have their names in the Monday morning headlines, the thing can still be accomplished without leaving the house. For example, there's the matter of getting the .22 rifle out of the mothballs. No reasonably simple-minded vacationer would think of going away without his .22, for plinking at tin cans, old bottles, and the neighbours.

The rifle is just where it was left last Fall, gathering dust on the closet shelf. Is it loaded? Of course it's not loaded. Pull it down and have a look, or, better still, send one of the kids to fetch it. The youngest kid, the one who's always dropping things or monkeying with them to see what makes them go. There's no better time to learn to handle firearms, and the older children will have an excellent object lesson.

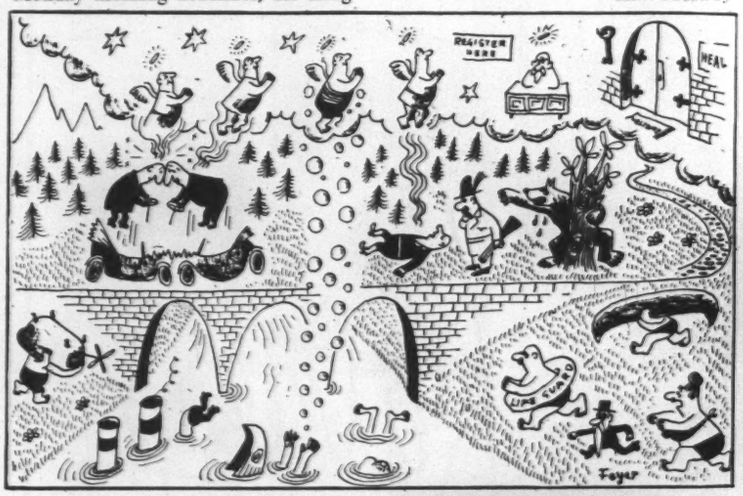
If the .22 perversely fails to work, there's always the family car. It's best to start for the cottage late, so you'll have to hurry to get there before dark. Modern cars react quickly and are easy to handle. What if modern motorists don't—and aren't? Who cares? If one of the surviving youngsters wants to drive, so much the better. Any insurance company will tell you that they owe a great deal of their business to youthful drivers.

Never go swimming on an empty stomach, especially early in the season, when the water is apt to be a little on the chilly side. Sit down to a good meal and *then* have your swim. Preferably alone. Swimming alone and in the dark is a combination that is hard to beat. It will help if you are not much of a swimmer. If you can't swim at all, don't fret. An inflated inner tube will almost invariably slip from your chest, where you need it, to your legs, where you don't.

An interesting method of getting into a canoe is to untie it, grasp your paddle firmly in both hands, and then step into the craft, at the same time giving yourself a good push out from the dock with your free leg.

Further advice is superfluous.

—*Kim McIlroy*



BY AND LARGE

■ Toronto Property Commissioner Graham D. Bland said the city is thinking of using make-believe snakes on window sills to scare pigeons. Alderman Harold Fishleigh was afraid the snakes "might cause more distress to some of our citizens than to the pigeons. After a night downtown some people mightn't be able to sleep at all."

■ Mrs. Anne McGuire, 31, of Montreal was sentenced in Toronto to seven days for careless driving. She said: "You police in Toronto are just a bunch of prudes. Yes, I was using my horn, but that was just to wake up these people cluttering up the street."

■ Calgary's Dr. John Lowe, Vice-chancellor of Oxford University, left Oxford by helicopter to address a conference of master printers at Torquay, Devon. Thousands of students turned out in fancy dress to mark this first such flight by a lecturer. On the playing field from which the 'copter took off, an "undergrad" in Grecian robes read an ode for the occasion and a student band played "Will Ye No' Come Back Again."

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Short Stories Told in Headlines

—Coiffures by Michel, Helena Rubinstein

"FRENCH TWIST" *is brushed up at back. The short hair is brushed into soft bangs over the brow, in waves over ears.*

SHORT AND SWEET *for a busy woman. Hair is cut 4 inches long all over, parted at side, ends brushed up in curls.*

IF YOU choose one of the short hair-dos for summer wear, don't delude yourself that because your hair is short you can forget about it for weeks to come. Smartness of short hair lies in the fact that it *is* short, and it has to be kept that way. There are advantages, though. Abbreviated hair length is cooler in hot weather; dries quickly after swimming or home shampooing; is not difficult to arrange if you keep a sharp eye on proceedings while it's being styled.

Just as well, too, to give your hair a certain amount of pampering in the summertime. For one thing, it needs protection from the sun just as your skin does. There are preparations specifically designed to keep hair from being dried or bleached by sun. Use these faithfully, as you do your suntan lotions and creams, if you would avoid having straw-like hair at summer's end. It's daily care that does it.

TAILOR-MADE *and swept cleanly back from face, in merest suggestion of a wave. Soft bangs have "little boy" air.*

RAINBOW *on* YOUR FINGER

by Gladys Stewart Hundevad

IF YOU OWN a diamond you have the nearest thing to owning a rainbow. For a diamond not only reflects light, it refracts it, too. And that's how rainbows are born.

Diamonds! Just one word, but there's magic in it. Captured again are long-ago memories of fairy stories, adventure tales of kings and queens, and somewhere along the road—Romance—your own romance, most enthralling story of all.

No other diamond in the world is like yours. Individual as snowflakes, every diamond forms its own pattern of dancing light and dazzling colors. Exact origin is a mystery, yet the diamond is simplest of all gem stones in composition. It's simply common carbon, completely crystallized. It's the hardest, most enduring, material known to man, too.

For 2,000 years the Orient yielded all the diamonds known, including the Koh-i-noor, Russian Orloff, Hope, and other famous stones. Today the world's treasure chest of diamonds is in Africa, and a young Canadian bachelor, Dr. John Thoborn Williamson, is Africa's "Diamond King." It was his discovery of a diamond that led to a great development in a semi-desert in Kenya. Dean J. J. O'Neill, vice-principal of McGill, has a replica of the famous pink diamond presented to HRH Princess Elizabeth by Dr. Williamson. Dean O'Neill, who also heads McGill's Department of Geology, was one of the Diamond King's teachers.

IN EARLY DAYS diamonds were used almost exclusively in royal regalia, ceremonial and religious symbols. What's more, it was men who wore them; five hundred years ago women didn't wear diamonds.

Agnes Sorel, astute beauty of the French Court, wanted to attract the attention of King Charles VII (reigned from 1422 to 1461). She borrowed a collection of diamonds from the men in her family, had them made into a necklace which she wore to Court. Whether it was all those diamonds or Agnes' own charms that caught the King's eye, is not known, but her enterprise paid off. Agnes Sorel became the acknowledged mistress of the King, first woman to hold that semi-official position which was to be of such great importance in the old regime.

A rather charming story is found in the biography of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert and his brother were visiting in England and met the girl Queen Victoria. Albert was shy and retiring, and gossip expected that his more sophisticated brother would be the next English Prince Consort. But Victoria chose Albert. Before returning home, Albert gave Victoria, who already had an empire of jewels at her command, a friendship ring. It was inexpensive, made of enamel and gold wire with a small diamond in the centre. She wore it all her life.

Diamonds have not only swayed hearts but empires as well. Once when France was coming out of a period of revolution, with her credit shattered, only collateral Dutch bankers would accept was the famous Regent diamond. It was redeemed, this time by Napoleon, who had it mounted in the hilt of his great sword.

The famous Koh-i-noor diamond is a story of exciting adventure and cold, cunning intrigue, fought over for years by the wealthiest rajahs of India. Today it is set in the centre of Queen Elizabeth's crown. This beautiful diadem, made for the 1937 Coronation, consists entirely of diamonds set in platinum. The Orloff diamond was used by Russian Count Orloff to win back the good graces of Catherine the Great. This jewel is now owned by Lord Astor of England.

BIGGEST diamond in history, the Cullinan, was found in South Africa. It weighed over 3,000 carats—one pound, six ounces! This amazing stone was given to Edward VII by the South African Government after the Boer War. By his direction it was cut into sections, all of which found a place in the British regalia.

Diamonds have been found occasionally in every shade of green, pink, deep blue, brown and even black. Such gems are usually museum pieces and beyond price. The famous Hope diamond is as blue as a sapphire.

The engagement ring of today is nearly always a diamond. Actually the engagement ring is older than the wedding band, and was once made of plaited rush, leather, iron or flint. A pledge ring was often given maidens pledged to marriage in tribes that did not use a ring in the wedding ceremonies. And years ago the engagement ring was often referred to as the keeper ring, because it was slipped on over the wedding ring and became its keeper.

Lovell Baker of Montreal purchases millions of dollars worth of diamonds every year. As buyer of gems for all stores in the Henry Birks and Sons chain, Mr. Baker has travelled an estimated 250,000 miles to pick the best. He believes that diamonds will always be the supreme precious ring. "For an engagement ring, it typifies everlasting love, because a diamond will last forever," he says. "The trend is for plain and tailored settings with less metal setting. Sometimes rubies, emeralds and sapphires are popular, but only when set with diamonds to set off their true beauty."

In the rough, diamonds look like bits of washing soda, having a slightly frosted surface, greasy to the touch and cold. The Hindus first discovered that rubbing a diamond against another diamond reduced its size but added to its brilliance and beauty. Today, scientists believe the art of polishing the diamond has just about reached its peak. Basic method of cutting and polishing is the same; it still takes a diamond to cut and polish a diamond. The Brilliant, most popular shape today, has 58 facets and is round-shaped. There is the Marquise, the Emerald cut and Square cut, the latter with about 30 facets and best in a stone of one carat or more.

Nothing in the world can scratch a diamond (except another diamond). Remember this when placing your rings in a jewel box. They won't break and certainly won't dull or wear out, but

—New York Dress Institute

JUNE . . . *traditional month for wedding ring to join betrothal diamond. The bride wears an Eighteenth Century dress of white lace and net over satin. Her bridesmaid's dress is yellow taffeta overlaid with white embroidered organdy.*

DIAMONDS *sway hearts, history.*

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they might chip (remember the power that follows the lines of cleavage) so don't drop or bang your diamonds. Heat doesn't affect them, you can put your ring in a pan on the stove and bring it to a boil, but don't subject it to a sudden rinse in icewater. After soaking it thoroughly use a little pure soap and a small brush, rinse in tepid water and wipe off with alcohol, to cut any remaining soap film and drain on tissue paper. And it's a good idea to have your jeweller examine the ring occasionally. Sharp knocks may have loosened the gem in its setting.

At one time diamonds belonged only to treasuries, to kings and queens, to the favored few. Still most aristocratic of all gems, diamonds today are bought mostly by average citizens of democratic countries.

To have, to hold, to keep! Regardless of its size, every woman cherishes her diamond. It is a practically indestructible symbol of romance and sentiment, created millions of years ago when the world was very young. And it was chosen just for her, token of enduring love.

Pre-Bendix:

SAMPLES ONLY

REMEMBER the fanciful American wartime advertisements previewing wonders of the postwar world? Hopes held out to suffering Soviet citizens were much more modest; but they were to have electric washing machines and a few other labor-saving devices. Finally, on March 3, 1949, a single store opened to sell these in Moscow—which gets the cream of everything in the USSR. The paper *Evening Moscow* looked in a year later to see how things were going. Here is its report:

"THIS SHOP displaying gas ranges, water heaters and labor-saving devices for home-makers—the only one in the capital—soon became very popular. On opening day many good things urgently required in the home were demonstrated. The public liked a portable, simple and convenient floor polishing machine. That was a year ago, and it hasn't yet been put into production.

Cleaners Also

"Vacuum cleaners are also sold here. But they are heavy and clumsy and use 220-volt current. Most Moscow flats have 120-volt outlets. Also, this vacuum costs 600 rubles. Even washing machines are displayed. But it is difficult to imagine how such a machine could be used in an ordinary dwelling: it is so big as to be only suitable for a laundry.

"Side by side with excellent small gas ranges are shown water heaters using gas. They are even demonstrated in action, with all their finely finished parts. *Shown, but not sold:* for these parts are not manufactured.

"This list of examples could be extended."

FOR DISCRIMINATING GUESTS

Now is the time to make reservations. Plan now—come to the Sunset Hotel. Enjoy the luxury of complete rest—the full enjoyment of your favourite sport. The Sunset is modern throughout with central heating. Season—June 29 until September 5. Write now for literature.

The SUNSET HOTEL
GODERICH, ONTARIO

COMING NEXT WEEK:

Kinsey Counterpart

Close on the heels of the much-discussed "Sexual Behavior of the American Male" comes Dr. Kinsey's companion-volume "Sexual Behavior of the American Female." Up for discussion next week—"Kinsey Again: Leers or Cheers?" by Perry Hughes.

Great Beauties simply Bathe in it!

Blue Grass Flower Mist

Forget the timid dab of fragrance behind the ear! Instead, after the bath, spray yourself lavishly with Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass Flower Mist. Enjoy its misty coolness all summer long. So lightly priced . . .
4 oz. bottle
with gift atomizer, 1.75

These exquisite Blue Grass preparations by ELIZABETH ARDEN *will help to keep you beautifully cool all summer long—*

PERFUME, 2.00 to 72.00
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FURNESS leads the way to Bermuda

—Dorothy Ames Carter

REFRESHING *as a new hat, grapefruit is one of the most versatile fruits.*

Concerning Food:

FROM THE SOUTH

Food fads and reducing diets come and go, but grapefruit is sure to be on the food lists. Sensible, too, for any diet; refreshing as a new hat. A half grapefruit has a generous amount of Vitamin C—40 mg. of the 75 mg. required daily. Canned grapefruit juice and segments are also in good standing nutritionally—4 oz. of juice supply 33 mg. and ½ cup segments 25 mg. It's a versatile fruit, socially acceptable at either the beginning or ending of the meal, an all year favorite in main course salads.

Grapefruit Cocktails

1. Chilled grapefruit sections with grape juice or sherry poured over all. Served in sherbets.

2. Grapefruit and Orange: Equal parts of sections arranged on a plate dusted with fruit sugar and garnished with mint. Use sliced strawberries in season.

3. Half grapefruit sectioned and topped with a spoonful of strawberry or orange sherbet.

4. Half grapefruit sectioned with *crême de menthe* poured in centre.

Minted Grapefruit Juice

1½ cups canned or fresh grapefruit juice
¾ cup canned or fresh orange juice
1 tbsp. lemon juice
3 tbsp. fruit sugar
¾ cup gingerale
1½ tsp. chopped mint

Chill the juices mixed with sugar. Before serving add gingerale and pour over ¼ tsp. mint (very finely chopped) in each of 6 cocktail glasses.

Jellied Grapefruit Dessert

This can be a 60 minute item if you use the quick-set method.

Drain a 20 oz. tin grapefruit segments. Measure syrup and make up to 1 cup with cold water or sherry. Dissolve 1 pkg. lemon-flavored gelatine dessert in 1 cup boiling water; add fruit syrup. Pour into refrigerator freezing tray. Put in freezing compartment for 20-30 minutes or until it begins to thicken before freezing sets in. Fold in drained grapefruit sections. Serve in individual sherbets and return to refrigerator to set for 30 minutes longer. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream and brazil nut slices. Serves 5-6.

Broiled Half Grapefruit

Prepare grapefruit as usual, snipping out centre cores with scissors. Sprinkle each half with 2 tsp. brown sugar and brush with about 1 tsp. melted butter. Broil for 10 minutes or until golden. If desired pour 1 tbsp. sherry or rum over each half before serving. Nice change for Sunday lunch.

Good Dogs

IF HOT DOGS, wieners, frankfurters or whatever you call them are top-ranking favorites in your household, serve knowing they are good food as well as good eating. Each nutrient provided by one high quality wiener is equivalent to the same amount of cooked beef and pork. Minerals and B vitamin factors show up well in comparison, too. Controlled cooking and processing of the "dawgs" helps to retain these elements—sometimes better than home cooking methods (no reflections intended).

Gone are the days when you might be considered a poor provider for serving a dish of wieners and sauerkraut for dinner.

For a quick, one-pan meal involving wieners turn canned tomatoes into a skillet, add slices of Spanish onion and green pepper rings. Then add a layer of halved and split (lengthwise) wieners spread with mustard. Cover the skillet and cook slowly about 20 minutes. Then cover with grated cheese and cook covered another 5 minutes or until the cheese is melted.

■ A dish of eggs poached in soup is the answer to what's good for all ages. Combine condensed cream of celery soup with an equal amount of milk, heat and add grated cheese to taste. When mixture is hot and bubbly slip in eggs, turn off heat, cover and let cook to the desired stage of doneness. Serve on toast with a generous amount of cheesy sauce. You can do the same (omit cheese) with tomato or mushroom soup.

To People Who Want to Write *but can't get started*

Do you have the constant urge to write but fear that a beginner hasn't a chance? Then listen to what the former editor of *Liberty* said on this subject:

"There is more room for newcomers in the writing field today than ever before. Some of the greatest of writing men and women have passed from the scene in recent years. Who will take their places? Who will be the new Robert W. Chambers, Edgar Wallace, Rudyard Kipling? Fame, riches and the happiness of achievement await the new men and women of power."

Quickly Sells to Four Publications

"I received a check from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. Also, lately, the "Farmer's Advocate" (London, Ont.,) the "Family Herald" (Montreal) accepted articles on women's activities, and I have contributed a number of articles on farming activities in Algoma to the "Farmer's Magazine," Toronto."—Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, Ontario, Canada.

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MADE IN CANADA

Beauty:

QUICK CHANGE

NEW COLOR tint rinses make it possible for a woman to change her hair color as easily as she changes her mind, or her lipstick. There are 12 color tints ranging through brown and blonde tones (example of nomenclature, Copper Leaf, Dark Amber, Blonde Venus, Palomino). Adventurous types with a taste for more exotic effects will be tempted to experiment with a blue, rose mauve or pink tint. Tints are put up in capsules, each of which is dissolved in a glass of water. Solution is then combed through the hair, allowed to dry. Color remains until it is washed out.

Dark Trio

Memo: About now, if you've been courting the sun, your complexion is two, three, maybe more, shades darker than it was last winter. Which means that face powder should be darker, too. Three Sun-Tone shades in English complexion powder have been designed for summer-tanned faces by Yardley of London. They've named them Gypsy, Sun Tan and Honey Glow.

Floating Cloud

Warm, isn't it? These are the months when toilet water is used for coolness as well as fragrance. Toilet water is a lighter form of perfume meant to be used lavishly, directly on the body. Wear it all day long in many ways . . . sprayed on your hair . . . on the hem of a crisp petticoat (you'll walk in a floating cloud of fragrance). Add toilet water to the rinsing water of your lingerie, your gloves. Use toilet water to dampen your curls at night . . . it will set your wave and perfume your dreams.

Speed Up

Save a few minutes from a routine job and you've extra minutes for fun. You can cut down your manicuring time, speed up the tedious business of polish drying by an oily quick-dry preparation. It goes right over your fresh polish—shortens the waiting period, softens the cuticle as well. Do your right hand first. Your less expert left tires more quickly, so put it to work at the beginning.

If you're doing a complete job—hands and feet—start at the bottom and give yourself a pedicure. Manicure while it's drying. If you fix your hands first you may smudge your polish doing your feet—see?

Help Yourself

The outdoor life plays hob with the best of hair-dos, and summertime is a fine time to know some of the tricks of caring for one's own hair.

When shampooing your hair, be sure you rinse it thoroughly, getting every bit of soap out, after *each* lathering.

Brush your hair almost dry before pinning it up.

Pincurls, when made correctly, take a minimum of time. First block off a sizable square of hair. Then start from the wisp of an end and roll in toward your head. And don't overlook your daily brushing, even though you're exhausted from several sets of tennis.

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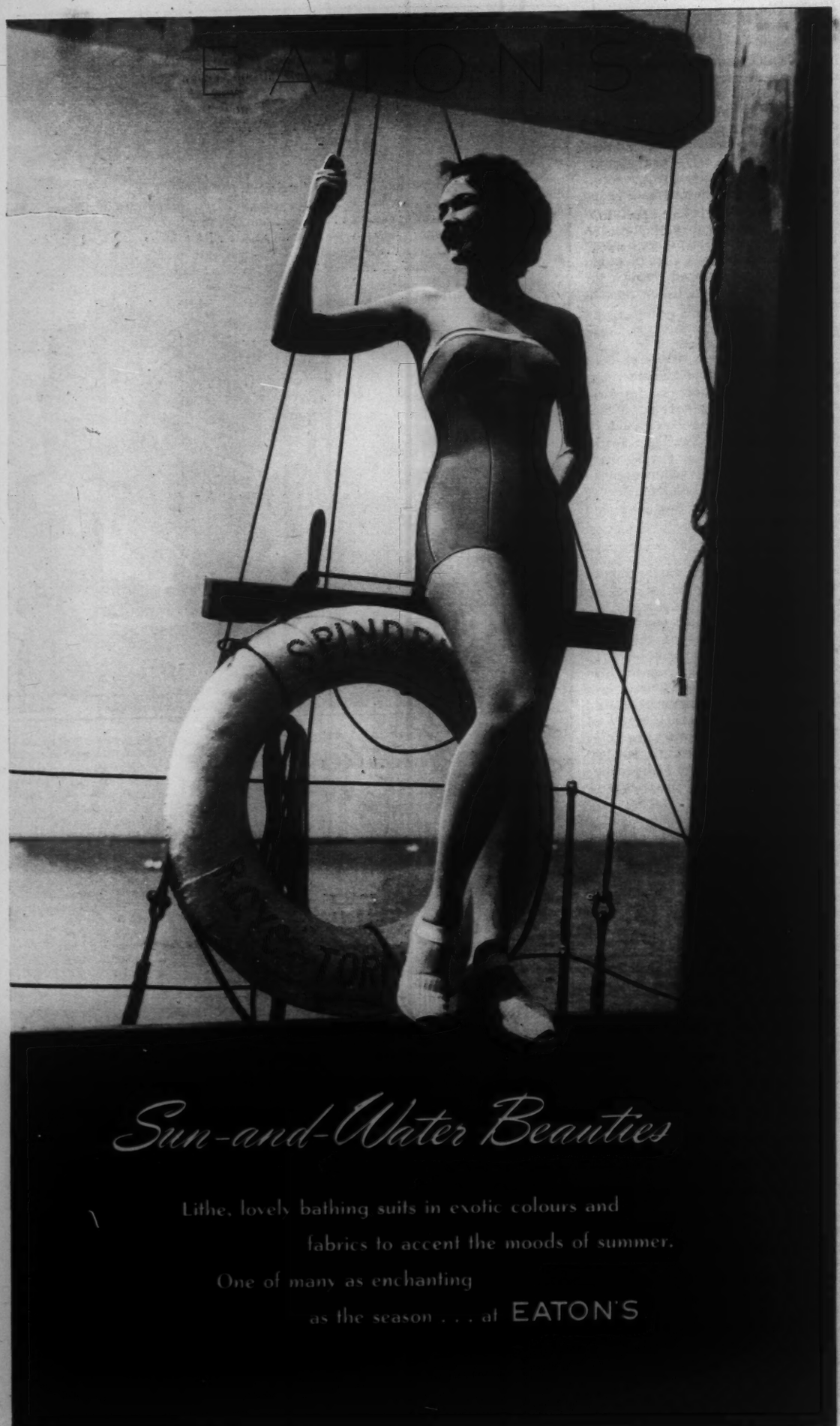


Sun-and-Water Beauties

Lithe, lovely bathing suits in exotic colours and fabrics to accent the moods of summer.
One of many as enchanting as the season . . . at EATON'S

Distaff:

SHE COPPED IT

"BLAZE of Noon" brought a blaze of glory and $1,000 to **Jeann Beattie.** This is the novel that has just won the annual Ryerson Fiction award. Jeann was born 28 years ago in St. Catharines, Ont.; was a reporter on the *St. Catharines Standard*, 1940 to 1944; went to New York where she studied journalism at Columbia University and political science at the New School of Social Research. Her friendship with a communist led her to try to "understand the 'why' of communism." The result is her $1,000 prize novel. Jeann returned to Canada in 1946; became a free lance writer.

JEANN BEATTIE

■ A 1950 scholarship winner is **Winifred Nelson** of Toronto. She has won the City of London scholarship for post-graduate work given by the British Federation of University Women. An honor grad of the University of Toronto, Winifred obtained her PhD at Bryn Mawr, Penn., this spring.

■ And at Acadia University at Wolfville, NS, **Nancy Tyler** of Pointe Claire, Que., received the Henry Burton DeWolfe graduate scholarship in Biology.

■ Off to the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School in New York! That's what is in store for **Lise Gagnier** of Montreal. She has been accepted as a pupil there. Lise was the first prize winner of the Ballet Contest held by Montreal's *Les Amis de l'Art.*

■ It isn't often that a Canadian May Queen turns out to be a Brazilian young lady. But it happened just recently in Whitby, Ont. At the Ontario Ladies' College pretty **Pamela Tulk** of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was crowned queen at the May Court. Counsellors were **Jane Farlinger** of New Liskeard and **Bette Shields** of Coboconk, Ont. Pamela's mother came all the way up from Brazil for the crowning. It was quite an international occasion, Mr. and Mrs. F. Carcamo there, too, from the Dominican Republic.

—LeRoy Toll

PAMELA TULK

■ A Canadian girl has made a successful concert appearance abroad. She is **Tanya Gould.** Last January she made her Paris debut, playing in the Salle Chopin; more recently she has played in Amsterdam (the Canadian Ambassador, Pierre Dupuy was there), in the Hague and in London. Future plans call for ten concerts in Western Germany and a tour of Israel.

■ New Westminster, BC, has a new woman lawyer. **Mrs. Mary Frances Peers** was called to the bar just two days after the University of BC conferred an LLD on her. A daughter of the late Justice W. G. McQuarrie she is practising law with her brothers.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Merely Mistaken Identity

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. CODD and Mr. Percey sat in a quiet corner of the bar discussing the raising of radishes. Mr. Codd, who was drinking rye, said radishes should be raised in light sandy soil. Mr. Percey, on his fourth whiskey sour, insisted they did better in heavy clay. Their conversation, though laced with insult, was genial. Suddenly Mr. Percey paused. "Why is that guy staring at you?" he asked.

Mr. Codd turned; and at that moment the stranger rose, his face alight and came over to them. "I hope you'll pardon me," he said, "but aren't you Mr. Mackenzie King?"

Mr. Codd stared. "Sure he's Mackenzie King." Mr. Percey said.

"I was sure he was," the young man said, and added deferentially, "If it isn't too much trouble, Sir, would you mind letting me have your autograph?"

Mr. Codd, his eye twinkling moistly, took the note-book presented to him, and gravely wrote "Mackenzie King" across the front page. The young man beamed, then hesitated. "If you wouldn't mind, Sir," he said, "my friend over there said she'd like an autograph too." He indicated an eager-eyed blonde across the room. "That's if it's not too much trouble."

"NO TROUBLE at all," Mr. Codd said grandly, and scrawled "Mackenzie King" across the second page.

The young man thanked him, tucked the notebook reverently in his pocket, and went back to his table. Mr. Percey stared at Mr. Codd. "It's a fact," he said, "you're a dead ringer for Mackenzie King." He chuckled and picked up his glass. "Well, here's to both of us. You're Mackenzie King and I'm George Drew."

"Well, George," said Mr. Codd, falling in with the mood, "I take this opportunity of telling you you made one hell of a mess of the last election."

"The boys tell me I'm doing better now," Mr. Percey said.

Mr. Codd shook his head. "You should have come to me, George. But no, you never figured the old man knew anything, that was always where you made your big mistake. Now take radishes—"

They were deep in their original discussion when another stranger appeared. "Pardon me, Sir," he said, "but I've just been told you are Mr. Mackenzie King."

Mr. Codd murmured indistinctly, and the visitor went on eagerly. "You see, Sir, my wife and I are up on a motor-trip visiting your Capital, and it would mean a lot if I could tell people back home I had talked to Mr. Mackenzie King."

"Look here, you've made a mistake," Mr. Codd said in a burst of candor, "I'm not Mackenzie King."

The visitor stared. "But you look— but I was told—"

"JUST A gag," Mr. Codd said hurriedly. "Just a case of mistaken identity."

The stranger flushed. "Sorry to have intruded," he said and withdrew.

"What'd you want to spoil it for?" Mr. Percey said, aggrieved.

"International complications," Mr. Codd said darkly. "Impersonation of distinguished statesman. Get you into lot of trouble."

The American visitor on his way back paused at the table of the young man with the blonde. "So that was Mackenzie King!" he said.

"Sure it was Mackenzie King," the young man said.

"Well he just told me he wasn't," said the visitor.

"It's Mackenzie King just the same," the young man insisted. "Only he doesn't like publicity. Look, I'll prove it to you." He got up and went over to the master of ceremonies who had just come out on the floor. "I'd like to ask a question," he said. "Isn't that Mackenzie King over in the corner?"

The master of ceremonies peered. "Sure looks like him," he said.

"It's him all right," the young man said. "Look, he just gave me his autograph."

The master of ceremonies stared at the autograph. Then he plunged for the microphone.

The next instant the band burst into "O Canada." Everyone rose, staring towards Mr. Codd's corner.

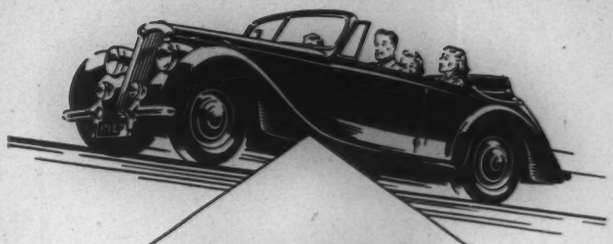
"Oh my God!" Mr. Codd said.

"Let's get out of here," said Mr. Percey, grabbing his hat.

The strains of the National Anthem were still sounding as they stepped into the street. They walked away hurriedly and had gone almost a block before they recovered their spirits; which came back, however, with a rush.

"Well good old Mac!" said Mr. Percey, slapping his friend on the back.

"Good old George!" Mr. Codd said. "Only you should never have introduced those cocktail bars, George. That was where you made your big mistake."



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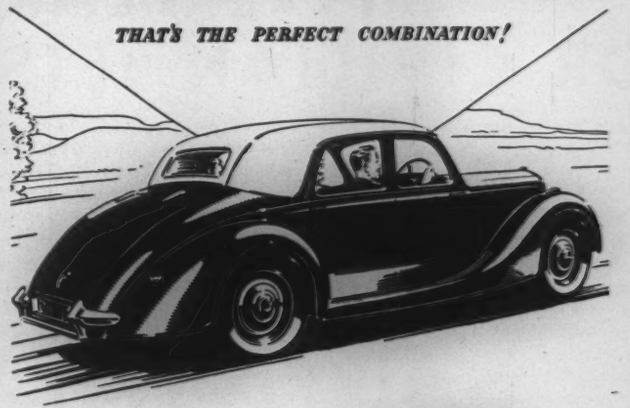

With either of these 2½ litre models—the family saloon or drop-head coupé a speed of nearly 100 miles-an-hour can be attained—in comfort—in safety. Advanced engineering features:— 100 h.p. engine. "Torsionic" independent front wheel suspension. Hemispherical cylinder head with straight-through inlet and exhaust valves. Air-flow body styling.

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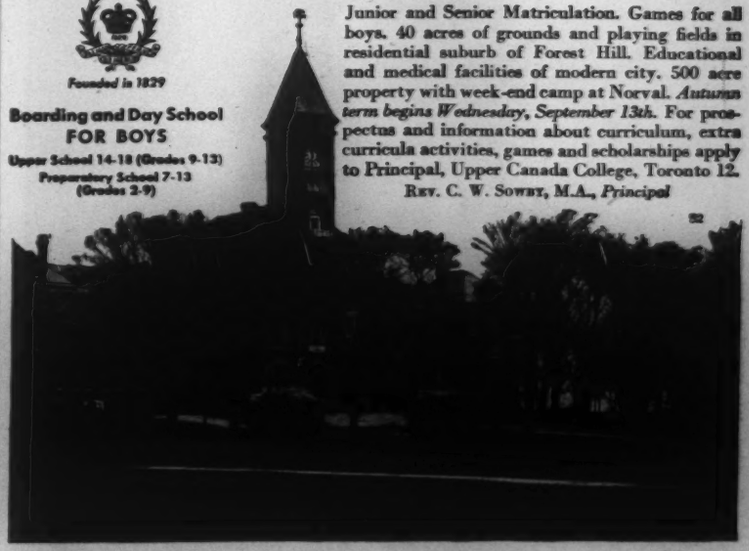

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

FIVE YEARS FOR CIVILIAN JETS?

Great Strides Have Been Made But More Has to Be Done Before Their Use Is Universal

by Herbert McManus

JET TRANSPORT for civilians is not just around the corner. The trans-Atlantic traveller for some time to come—five years is a fair estimate—must be content with today's fifteen hour pedestrian crossing. However, allowing for the time differences between the continents, dinner in Montreal and dinner in London, eastbound; or lunch in London and breakfast in Montreal, westbound, occasions very little hardship.

HERBERT McMANUS

The estimate of the time that must elapse before piston engines are replaced by jets on the world's civil airways follows a visit to Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Britain's major manufacturer of aero-engines. Since Rolls is also the leading producer of jet engines, the opinion may be accepted as without bias. And Canada, despite its advances in jet flight is particularly interested. This is because Rolls-Royce Merlin engines power TCA's North Star air liners which carry the name of Canada proudly among the world's finest air lines.

Recently a party of Canadian editors were the guests of Rolls-Royce on an extensive tour of the company's vast engineering enterprise in England and Scotland. It was felt that the people of Canada would appreciate some knowledge of the background and current intensive development which lie behind the choice for Canada's leading airline of the Merlin engine. Why a British liquid-cooled engine in a field considered almost sacrosanct to American radial air-cooled engines? The story is a combination of engineering brilliance and constant, patient research and improvement.

When, some time ago, political attacks were made in Canada on the power equipment of the North Star aircraft, there was more than fluttering in the highest dovecotes of Messrs. Rolls-Royce. Here was an organization whose pride was in "the magic of a name." It built motor cars designed to last a lifetime and to roll up hundreds of thousands of miles without extensive overhaul. It has been building aero-engines since the beginning of the first world war. In the last war it supplied the famous "Battle of Britain" Merlin to bring victory in the skies. It has been recorded that "throughout the war an average of more than one million Merlin h.p. went forth each week to smite the Hun." The Merlin was "the outstanding engine of all time."

Facts were on the record. During a ten year period more than 150,000 Merlins have been built, a number unapproached by any other aero engine and, it is estimated, probably greater than any that will ever be produced again. In the war years, 35,000 were built in England and they were also Packard-built in the United States. The Merlin powered every first line fighter in the Battle of Britain and later, as developed, was used in the heaviest bombers. It was the adoption of the Merlin engine, then in production, by the first Lancaster bombers which led directly into civil airline employment. Today ten airlines use the Merlin; it is found in the military aircraft of 19 countries, from Argentina to Turkey, and including Canada.

JETS AND PISTON ENGINES *come off the assembly lines side by side in the Derby plant of Rolls-Royce, Ltd. Jets will probably eventually power the world's civil air lines, but the day is some years distant.*

At the present time there are nearly 1,000 Merlin engines in civil use and a total of more than 3,000,000 engine hours have been run since the end of the war; this hour total is increased by 60,000 each month, of which TCA accounts for 25 per cent. Naturally, therefore, with such world-wide custom, Rolls-Royce Ltd., was somewhat astounded, to put it mildly, at the outcry from Canada. It wished to, and it did, demonstrate to its visitors the wealth of resource, ingenuity, research, production and development behind its world-famous aero-engine.

Canadians, more familiar with the scale and enterprise of American industry, tend sometimes to underestimate the size, if not the quality, of British production. Yet for all its continuing insistence on quality the vastness of the Rolls-Royce industrial empire stands up very well. Immense factories are at Derby, Crewe and Glasgow; a flying test establishment is at Hucknall where all types of aircraft are test-flown; interspersed with the production units are laboratories, wind-tunnels, test rigs for every component and for completed units.

The Rolls-Royce people still talk of —and will never forget—one of their first experiences with Canada's Lord Beaverbrook, then in the British Ministry. Typically, in the middle of the night, the telephone of Rolls' Managing Director rang. The Beaver wanted another aero-engine factory built. The Director explained that all Rolls' current capital had gone into the just completed Crewe plant and that funds would be required.

"How much do you want?" asked the Beaver.

"A million and a half (pounds)," replied the Director.

Next morning the Treasury authorization was on the Director's desk. And that was the beginning of the Glasgow plant.

This plant, today, is devoted chiefly to the overhaul of aero-engines and is of particular interest to Canadians since here are developed the repair techniques and tests for the Canadian-flown Merlins. So painstaking and minute, employing every modern electronic and chemical testing, is the inspection of components after stripping, that the re-assembled engine goes forth in absolutely perfect condition. Methods developed at Glasgow are similarly employed in the Winnipeg shops.

The air traveller of today is not particularly technically minded. For him there is little of the fascination that ships hold for their voyagers. He wants to get there speedily, which he does, and with the maximum of comfort and relaxation, which is being provided in increasing quantities. For these reasons the development of aero-engines remains never static for a moment. One example of Rolls-Royce current development is the cross-over exhaust, designed to place the exhaust outlets on the outboard sides of the engines only. This will lead to greatly reduced noise and improved passenger comfort. And the relaxed passenger will never know of the thousands of highly-specialized man-hours which have gone into the speeding of his passage.

While today, of the engines returned to Rolls-Royce for overhaul, piston engines outnumber jets in the ratio of nearly six to one, jet development and production is a major enter-

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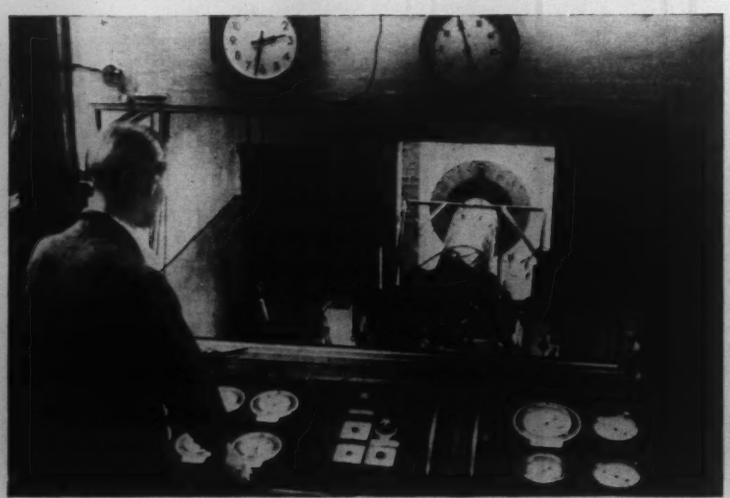


ON TEST: *A Rolls-Royce Derwent jet engine is put through its paces. Most fascinating gauge in the sealed-off control room is that showing the terrific fuel consumption. Huge special silencers are also needed.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

They Really Do a Job

"YOU people in Canada don't know how well off you are. Obviously this country is very prosperous already, and with such rich resources it's bound to be more prosperous still. You're certainly lucky people." If I heard this once, I heard it, or something like it, a dozen times from Europeans and South Americans here for the big Trade Fair.

They were right on both points. Though some of us still fail to realize it, it's quite true that Canada does occupy a very impressive and enviable position. We stand sixth among all the nations in the value of our total annual production, third in the value of our export and import trade, first in the per capita value of that trade. Pretty good, surely, for fewer than 13½ million people.

Today Canada, economically speaking, is not only the world's fastest growing nation but the one with the greatest potentialities for long-term future growth. Is that true? Well, a lot of shrewd Americans and Britons are convinced it is, and they're backing their belief by coming here to open plants and invest capital. It appears that if only the world avoids war and clears its international trade channels, Canada's economic future should be almost unassailable.

Last week I heard an outstanding Canadian editor—Napier Moore, Editorial Director of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co., Ltd.—tell other Canadian magazine editors and advertising and circulation men how big a part Canadian periodicals had played in bringing this growth about. It was a pretty prideful story; his hearers felt one in which all Canadians had reason for pride.

They Work for Canada

The Canadian magazines and business papers and farm journals had worked for Canada and told the story of Canada day in and day out. Their editors and writers were constantly active in all fields of Canadian life—investigating, informing, building, leading. They served Canada. That they did so successfully was evidenced not only by the country's remarkable progress but by that of the publications themselves.

Despite strong competition for Canadian readership and advertising support from American publications which made no contribution to Canadian life, the Canadian magazines had moved strongly and steadily ahead and grown enormously in scope and influence. They themselves, as users of Canadian materials and employers of Canadian labor, were big factors in maintaining the Canadian economy—which, of course, was not true of their American competitors.

Striking facts attest to the Canadian magazines' success. Thirty-one years ago, Napier Moore said, the combined circulations of six leading English-language magazines in Canada did not exceed 215,000. Today the 15 or 16 national general magazines have a combined total circulation of nearly 3 million and are read issue by issue by more than 8 million people.

The total circulation of all Canadian periodicals—including general magazines, business papers, farm papers, religious, labor and political papers—is now nearly 9½ million, which is 25 per cent more than the total circulation of all daily, weekly and week-end newspapers in Canada. It is important to note that these periodicals are published and edited in Canada by Canadians for Canadians.

Canadian Achievement

The Canadian periodicals were established to be a medium through which Canadians might learn about themselves, gain mutual understanding, and be informed of the achievements of Canada's industry, agriculturists, scientists and educationists; to help make Canada a richer and more attractive place in which to live, to reveal opportunity and give young Canadians faith in their homeland—a faith to keep them at home.

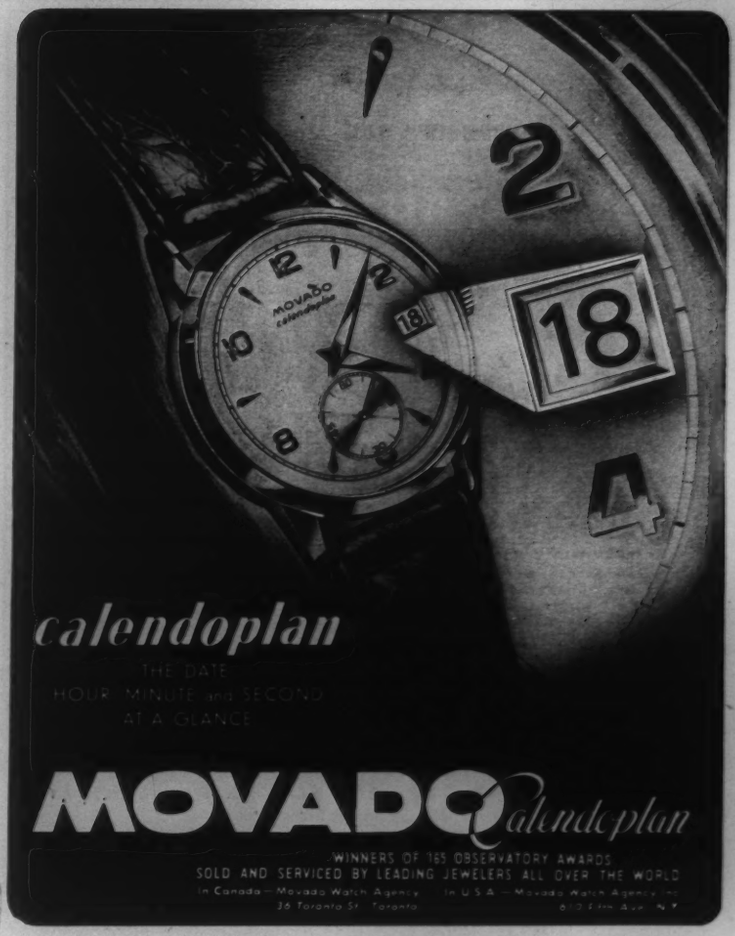
Today, in increasing numbers, Canadian youth is staying home, or coming home. Said Napier Moore: "There are today 69 Canadians in the business course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I've had correspondence with some of them. Every one of them intends to come back to Canada."

The Canadian editor spoke of the big part played by Canadian magazines in the development of Canadian talent in many fields, and mentioned the fact that during the twelve months up to last October the editorial departments of only eight of the leading Canadian magazines spent $581,600 in purchasing material from Canadian authors, writers, artists and photographers.

Napier Moore also reminded his editor-listeners of their own responsibilities. In view of Canada's new status in the world economy and world politics, it was plain that the part played by Canadian magazines would be bigger than ever.

—J. Steele

by
P. M. Richards



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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

King for the Day

Oil Company President Invites Business Men and Politicians To Celebrate Opening of Plant

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE SETTING was just like a circus. The big tent with red, yellow and green pennants fluttering in the breeze; people standing around sipping pop; loud speakers barking out information; orange buses bringing the crowds—all complete except for the clowns.

Then a man at the microphone asked the people to gather under the canopy. As they took their places, the performers filed on stage. The show was about to begin.

Some of the faces were familiar. Nobody could mistake Mayor Houde of Montreal. And there was Bob Winters, the handsome young cabinet minister who has been in the news about the Trans-Canada Highway. The others were not so well-known. They included blue-suited business executives and Quebec politicians.

The circusmaster spoke first. He was mentioned in the program as W. K. Whiteford, President of the British American Oil Company, Ltd. He said the occasion marked the official opening of the company's fluid catalytic cracking, catalytic polymerization, and topping and decarbonizing units.

(These strange tongue-twisters are appropriate for the tangle of weird pipes, towers, chambers and tanks that constitute the manufacturing plant of an integrated oil company. The decarbonizing unit separates asphalt from heavy oil. The fluid catalytic cracking unit, or "Cat Cracker," uses a fine clay catalyst in a chemical process to produce high octane gasoline. The catalytic polymerization apparatus produces gasoline by uniting light and heavy molecules of gas obtained from other units.)

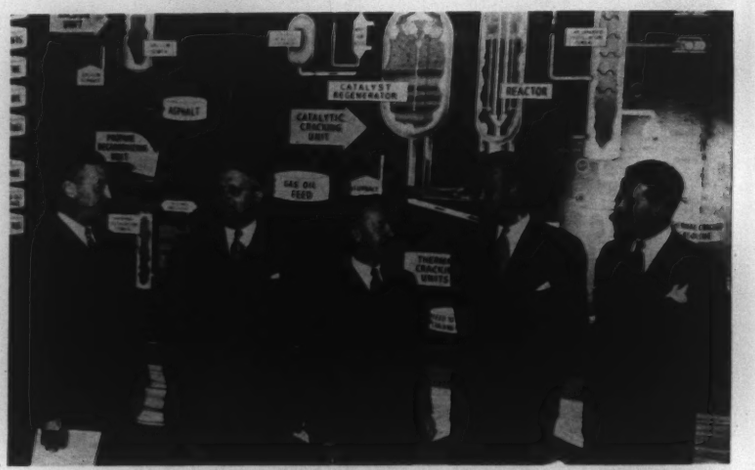
It was a happy day for Bill Whiteford, the Los Angeles boy who had worked his way up through BA's subsidiary in Oklahoma, and had come to Canada in 1942. The company, which was organized in 1906 in Ontario, now stretches across the ten provinces. It has oil fields in the mid-western States and Alberta, lake and ocean tankers, refineries in four provinces, and hundreds of service stations.

As king of this vast industrial empire, Whiteford has been host to cabinet ministers, chambers of commerce, office clerks and roughnecks. One night he might be in Calgary or Moose Jaw, and the next in Tulsa or Toronto. He has to change his pace to suit each occasion.

Although he isn't fond of the limelight, he was in a festive mood at Montreal. He had invited some of the leading business and political people to join the party. He wanted to thank them for the collective contributions of labor, science and finance, together with the cooperation of the Federal Government, that had made the celebration feasible.

Behind all the fanfare of the party was more than the official opening of the new refinery units, which were shining symbols of the solid progress of the company. Whiteford had some information under his hat for the Canadian motorist. He was ready to announce the sale of the company's gasoline under two new brand names, B.A. 88 and B.A. 98.

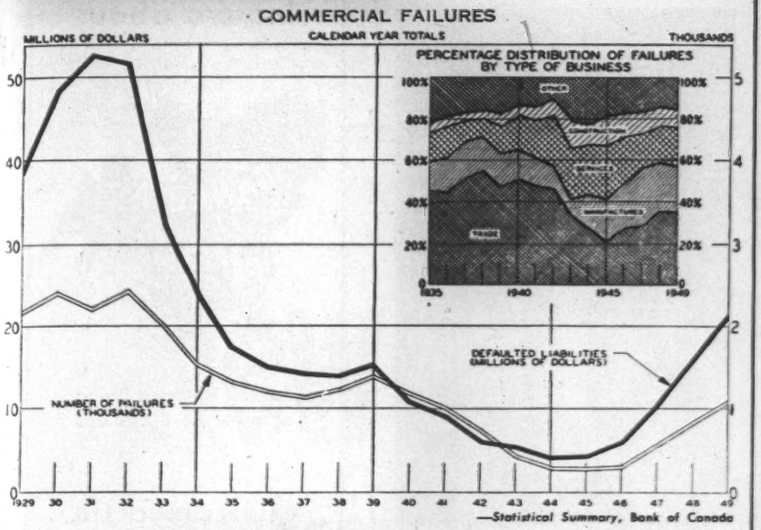
It may be, as SN's Business Angle charged last week, that Canadians are too prone to sit by and let outsiders develop this country's resources and win the big rewards. But the BA party provided refreshing evidence that Canadian firms, when they bestir themselves, can show results too.



—Gordon McCaffrey

CELEBRATING *British American Oil Company executives and friends: (left to right) W. K. Whiteford, President; M. S. Beringer, Vice President (manufacturing); Hon. Paul Beaulieu, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Quebec; Hon. Robert Winters, Federal Resources Minister; and John Godsoe, Executive Vice President. They are pictured standing in front of a refinery flow-chart.*

CANADIAN BUSINESS



—Statistical Summary, Bank of Canada

THE ECONOMY

BUSINESS across Canada has been given a fillip by the big Trade Fair at Toronto. Before the Fair ended it was plain enough that this was the most successful one yet held, on all counts. It is known that more orders were actually placed at this Fair than at either of its predecessors, and that many were larger, but of course figures are not available. (Much business, a direct result of the Fair, does not become effective until perhaps months later.) The Fair management was praised for the further improvement in services for exhibitors and visitors; British and foreign exhibitors made complimentary comparisons with overseas Fairs. A feature was the practical evidences of increased interest in Canadian goods by U.S. importers.

American businessmen are very conscious of the expansion going on in Canada in so many fields, and the growing importance of Canada as a source of supply. This attention has developed their interest in specific Canadian products. It is a particularly welcome interest to Canadians, since it is the United States market which is largely making up the losses sustained in Canada's export business with the soft currency countries.

Trend:

BUSINESS FAILURES

VETERANS walking into any DVA office just after the war couldn't help but see the posters. They were colorful and frank. A large proportion of small businesses, they warned, failed. It would take more than initiative and ambition to keep going once the postwar buying boom died down.

Now some of the veterans, and others who started up in the sellers' market a few years ago, had reason to remember the posters. In the first three months of 1950, commercial failures continued the upward trend shown in the chart. The number of failures (382) was 41 per cent higher than for the same period in 1949. Defaulted liabilities were some $2 million higher.

Government experts found no cause for alarm at the rising trend: a substantial part of it during the last few years had been due to the large number of new businesses that started up after the war. Too little capital, too little experience couldn't stand up to the return of the buyers' market. There were other factors in the higher number of failures too. Some businesses which had been ready to throw in the sponge in 1939, had been given a sort of shot in the arm by the unusual conditions of war. That help had worn off now, but the failures of these businesses had helped to raise the number of failures to a 16 year high by April 1.

Wheat:

END CONTRACT

GOVERNMENTS of Canada and Britain had concluded that "the International Wheat Agreement removes the need for a contract to replace the existing Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement . . ."

Government and Opposition in Canada were not so easily reconciled. Trade Minister Howe announced that the price would be between $1.54 a bushel and $1.98. He thought there was a good chance it would be close to $1.98.

PC's John Diefenbaker objected to the new plans; Western farmers, he said, would be disappointed. It didn't offer them the secure market they had been promised as compensation for selling wheat to the U.K. below the world market price during the last five years.

There was also a question of what, if any, compensation Canada would get from Britain under the "have regard" clause of the bilateral agreement. It provided for compensation in the final settlement if the world price was much higher than the contracted price.

The Trade Minister didn't feel farmers had any reason to worry. Canada's quota under IWA terms is about 200 million bushels and the British Government had "made it clear that out of its total wheat import requirements in 1950-51, it expects to buy a large proportion in Canada." Between 100 million and 120 million bushels is the estimate at present.

WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS CAN'T PAY

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"This will acknowledge receipt of your draft in the amount of $43,000, in payment of a loss under our Credit Insurance policy. This loss occurred on one of our substantial accounts, in whose credit standing we had reason for complete confidence." —from an Advertising Agency

"Your adjuster arrived this morning . . . reviewed a list of 27 accounts . . . settled each to our entire satisfaction. He immediately wrote us your draft for $2,292, in payment for these accounts." —from a Distributor

"We wish to thank you for your check covering settlement under our policy. There has been a great deal of satisfaction and a sense of security in carrying accounts receivable insurance during these years when credit conditions have been so disturbed." —from a Manufacturer

Your insurance program *is not complete* if your Accounts Receivable . . . one of your most important assets . . . is left exposed to the fortunes or misfortunes of your customers. Unexpected credit losses can wipe out profits, can be even more damaging than loss by fire, theft, etc. You can protect your business from this hazard . . . *complete your program of protection* . . . with American Credit Insurance. Let us send you information on how you can insure all, a selected group, or just one account. Phone our office in your city or write American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Md.

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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of .25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st JULY, 1950,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th June, 1950.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

June 1st, 1950.

U.K. BUSINESS

Finance:

CAPITAL SHORTAGE

THERE are distinct signs of revival on the London capital market this year. During 1949 because of the exceptional difficulties which new issues encountered, domestic issues on the London market were only £96 million compared with £213 million in 1948. Now there are distinct signs of revival.

Large capital programs have been awaiting more favorable conditions, and the stability of security prices so far this year has afforded better opportunities. Broadly speaking, the adjustment of capital structures to the booming activity and inflated prices is not yet completed in Britain.

However, intending borrowers are finding out that lending, as represented by the demand for stock exchange investments, is much less than required.

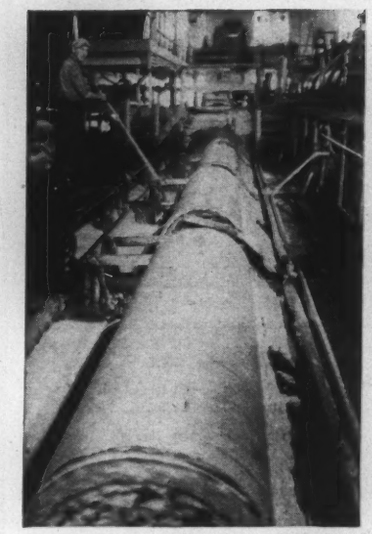
Unable to meet all their long-term needs through the stock exchange, industrial and commercial borrowers —and government bodies, too—rely more heavily on short-term advances from the banks. At the beginning of 1947 bank advances were around £1,000 million; late in 1949 they passed the £1,500 million-mark; and the expansion has continued since. From numerous company accounts it appears that not all of this financing is of a strictly short-term character. The banks, whether they like it or not, are becoming more deeply involved in industry and trade.

U.S. BUSINESS

Pulp And Paper:

PROTESTS

FEARING that the duty on paperboard may be reduced from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent at the forthcoming Torquay tariff parley, U.S. paper manufacturers are bombarding the State Department with protests against further cuts in the prevailing paper rate.



—Abitibi

CANADIAN PAPER: *"Even now a dangerous competitor" for U.S. mills.*

Lowered duties, the industry warns, would cause a large part of the kraft and paperboard industry to migrate to Canada just as placing newsprint on the free list caused an exodus to Canada of the newsprint industry. The development of the kraft industry in Canada, they complain, will be a boon to Canadian papermakers because of the possibility of utilizing woods not suitable for newsprint.

The industry is still smarting from the introduction of a new type of kraft corrugating material in the U.S. three years ago. This imported Canadian product has cost domestic mills a potential loss of 30,000 tons of such material.

Lower freight rates, adequate supplies of wood, lower production costs and depreciation of the Canadian currency, thundered the American industry, are making Canadian mills "even now dangerous competitors for United States mills." The State Department received similar warnings and protests prior to the Annecy meetings, but the tariff was lowered notwithstanding.

Inquire about

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1950.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man.
June 1st, 1950.

W. P. RILEY.

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1899

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

NEWTON J. LANDER
PRES. and MANAGING DIRECTOR

WALTER F. SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT

FOR SQUARE

A Purely Canadian Company

649

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), and will be paid on the 4th day of July, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 2nd June, 1950.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1226, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof and Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. DOUGLAS COO,
Manager for Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 88

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1950, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30th, 1950. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1950, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
May 25th, 1950.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 16th, 1950, to shareholders of record at close of business June 5th, 1950.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CIVILIAN JETS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42

prise of the company. Both jets and piston jobs roll off the production lines and on the jet test beds the visitors were given graphic demonstration of the power of the engine of the future. Most fascinating gadget of the many control dials of the test room was that showing fuel consumption. The Rolls *Derwent* jet engine at full thrust (3,500 lbs.) and maximum r.p.m. (14,500) consumes fuel at the rate of one gallon in 7.2 seconds. The annual consumption of kerosene for jet engine testing at Rolls-Royce is in the neighborhood of 100,000 gallons. The dial needles fair spin.

Today all that is best in British engineering tradition coupled with eager forward-looking goes into the building and maintenance of the Rolls-Royce engines which TCA and the other air lines fly through the world's skyways. Five years, with the promise of steady and continuing improvement in piston engine comfort and smoothness, may not be too long for the civil passenger to wait for the day of the wonder jet. When passenger jets are firmly here, TCA will fly them. And more than probably, Rolls-Royce will make them.

Announcing

New BLUE SUNOCO!

Sensational New High-test Gasoline Designed for New High-compression Engines Gives New Life to All Cars

World's most modern refinery unit. This giant new continuous-flow catalytic cracking unit at Sun's refinery is the only one of its kind today. Another forward step in Sun's program of development and expansion to bring you a sensational new high-test gasoline.

The Sun Oil Company is proud to announce that the gasoline being sold by your Sunoco dealer *right now* is a better product than ever before!

Already recognized by thousands of motorists as tops among gasolines in Canada, Sunoco again steps out ahead to bring you even better performance . . . even more for your money than ever before.

New High ANTI-KNOCK POWER

Hills seem flatter . . . miles shorter!

New High ALL 'ROUND PERFORMANCE

Like extra horse-power under the hood of your car!

New High VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Improved performance means increased value for your gasoline dollar.

MAKE THE
10 GALLON TEST
AND FEEL THE DIFFERENCE

For best results, don't dilute NEW BLUE SUNOCO with other gasoline. Wait until your tank is nearly empty—then put in 10 gallons of NEW BLUE SUNOCO.

Compare it! Feel the difference!

We believe you'll never go back to ordinary gasoline.

NEW BLUE SUNOCO

PERFORMS DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE IT'S MADE DIFFERENTLY!

The family feud started

soon after the will was read!

Countless family quarrels have been caused through the appointment of a relative or close friend as Executor of an estate.

All too often, the Executor is accused of playing favorites. Jealousies develop. Soon, the family is divided against itself and happiness turns to resentment.

How much wiser it is for you to name National Trust as your Executor! Then you can be sure that your wishes will be faithfully carried out—with complete impartiality to all beneficiaries.

National Trust, with the knowledge gained by fifty years' experience, is well qualified to manage your Estate efficiently and economically.

A chat with one of our Trust Officers now, may mean much to the future security and happiness of your family.

Write for free booklet "Security for Your Family" which gives you valuable information on the duties and requirements of an Executor.

NATIONAL TRUST

COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

FP-50

MEDLAND & SON

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AT TODAY'S VALUES

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INSURANCE

Voice of The Buyer

ON THE subject of the liability of business firms for property damage and the insurance available to cover such liability, the buyer and the underwriter may have different views as to what is and what is not insured under the terms of the policy. Such differences should undoubtedly be settled at the outset, before a loss occurs, in order to avoid unpleasantness and lawyers' bills.

One buyer of insurance in large amounts argued at the recent insurance conference of the American Management Association that as the word "accident" offers room for controversial interpretation, the word "occurrence" should be used instead. There should be some means of modifying the present form so that it no longer covers only accidental damage but all damage.

When losses of this sort are small, the businessman thinks of them as ordinary complaints and all in the day's work. But when they are large, and run into unexpectedly big figures, he is confronted with a very real property damage claim. Of course most underwriters look upon these non-accidental claims as trade risks, as part and parcel of the risks of the business, in the same category as loss of supplies, competition, or loss of market.

While the big insurance buyer admitted that as regards normal small losses, the underwriters were justified in this opinion, it was his view that major losses of this type were usually just as unforseeable as an explosion or fire; therefore liability for such losses ought to be insurable by the same companies which insure the accidental damage.

Although there is no present standard form for policies which insure against "occurrences" as well as "accidents," some companies are willing, on request, to broaden their policies to cover such losses. But this "occurrence" property damage coverage, it is argued, should only be written with a substantial deductible provision.

With regard to another phase of the standard property damage form—the exclusion of property in the care, custody and control of the insured, it has been pointed out that while the policy covered liability for damage to outside property, it drew the line at insuring the buildings occupied by the insured or goods and personal property in the insured's own custody.

When a man rents part of a building and has no rights over the rest of it, our big buyer doubted very much if anything more than the exact premises he rents could be held to be in his control, so that if a fire started through his carelessness and the whole building burned down, his liability for damage to the rest of the building or the goods of other tenants would be covered under the standard form. But if he is the sole occupant, the whole building is clearly in his custody and he would not be covered.

—George Gilbert

—CP

STILL UNIQUE

LAST week Finance Minister Doug Abbott told a Canadian International Trade Fair audience that Canada was still in a unique trading position as the third side of the dollar-sterling triangle; that she has retained her independent trading position. This position, he said, was achieved in spite of suggestions that Canada join either the sterling area or enter into some kind of customs union with the U.S.

Should tall, cool drinks

mean hot work?

Never, sir! Make your own rum and gin coolers the "squeezer-less" way—with Rose's Lime Juice. It's the natural whole juice of selected West Indies' limes, *tree-ripened* for perfect mixing. Very economical, too! Get a bottle today at your nearest quality food store—and be a cooler barkeep!

For refreshing
DAIQUIRIS, RICKEYS, GIMLETS, LIMEADES always use

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Both Unsweetened (Dry) and Sweetened

Bottled in England by L. Rose & Co., Ltd.

If your dealer cannot supply you ask him to order from the Sole Canadian Distributor:
John A. Huston Co. Ltd.
36-48 Caledonia Rd., Toronto

Two ways to go
with one happy ending —

Some like it natural—These are the kernels—the whole kernels—the famous corn-on-the-cob without the cob—Niblets Brand Sweet Corn. Every kernel thinner-skinned, deeper-hearted, and sweeter to eat. *Packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor* to bring you the fresh-shucked taste of tender young roastin' ears. Most people take home cans and cans of it.

Some like it gay—This is our Niblets Brand Corn, but this time with sweet red and green peppers added. We call it Niblets Brand Mexicorn. You'll call it wonderful. A gay surprise in eating for people who like their favorite corn dished up in a new and exciting way. You'll know it by the Green Giant on the label—wearing his Mexican hat.

One way or the other everybody likes

Niblets Corn

BRAND

Fine Foods of Canada Limited,
Tecumseh, Ontario.
Also packers of Green Giant Brand Peas and Garden Patch Brand Fresh Corn.

COCA-COLA LTD

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